

1873.

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# DEADLINE



TWELFTH ANNUAL EDITION

## BASE-BALL PLAYER

BY HENRY CHADWICK.

BEADLE AND ADAMS, 98 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.  
Am. News Co., 119 & 121 Nassau st., N.Y.



1873.

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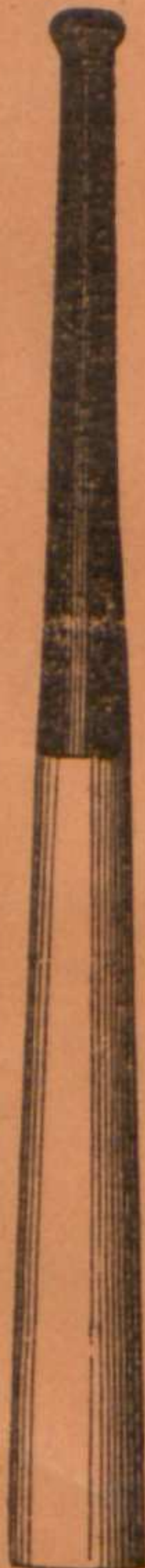
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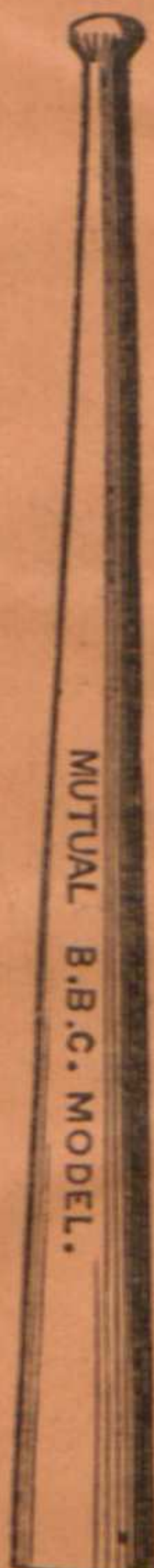
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TWELFTH ANNUAL EDITION.

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THE DIME  
BASE BALL PLAYER  
FOR 1873,

CONTAINING :

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BASE-BALL—RULES FOR FORMING CLUBS  
—INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCORING THE GAME—TECHNICAL  
TERMS USED IN BASE-BALL—INSTRUCTIONS FOR MANA-  
GING A CLUB—RULES FOR MAKING OUT AVERAGES—  
THE PROFESSIONAL CLUB RECORDS FOR 1872—

TOGETHER WITH

CLUB AVERAGES FOR 1872,

AND THE

NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES FOR 1873.

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EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK.

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NEW YORK:  
BEADLE AND ADAMS, PUBLISHERS,  
98 WILLIAM STREET.



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TWELFTH ANNUAL EDITION.

Catcher.

Umpire.

Six Feet.

Striker.

45 Feet.

90 Feet.

Six Feet.

PITCHER

Six Feet.

Third Base.

First Baseman

Short.

Length from base to base,  
127 feet 4 inches.

Second Baseman.

Right.

Center

Left.

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# THE DIME BASE-BALL PLAYER.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE National Game of Base-Ball is now undoubtedly the most popular summer pastime in America. In every way is it suited to the American character. It is full of excitement, quickly played, and it not only requires vigor of constitution, manly courage, and pluck, but also considerable power of judgment to excel in it. Moreover, Base-Ball, when played in its integrity, is entirely free from the objectionable features which too frequently characterize other prominent sports of the country.

What Cricket is to an Englishman, Base-Ball has become to an American. In England, Cricket has more devoted admirers and more ardent followers than any recreation known to the English people. On the Cricket-field—and there only—the Peer and the Peasant meet on equal terms; the possession of courage, nerve, judgment, skill, endurance and activity alone giving the palm of superiority. In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self same Cricket; and as regards its popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of Lords and Commoners, Divines and Lawyers, Legislators and Artisans, and Literateurs as well as Mechanics and Laborers, show how great a hold it has on the people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic and monarchical England, how much more will the same characteristics mark Base-Ball in democratic and republican America.

Those who remember the leading Base-Ball contests of 1857, at Hoboken, then the head-quarters of the fraternity, and the scene of the principal matches, can not but be impressed with the contrast between the style of play then in vogue, and that which prevails now. The change for the better is nearly on a par with the vast increase in popularity Base-Ball has attained within the past ten years; and ere a few more seasons have come and vanished, we trust to see the game so improved as to render further changes in its rules unnecessary.



The improvements which have been introduced year after year, have been the result of each season's practical experience, and not of any special theory in connection with the game. In 1857 the boyish rule of the bound catch was in vogue, and at that time the National Association included about twenty clubs, located within a radius of less than twenty miles of New York. At this period, too, it was little more than a game calculated for exercise during the leisure hours of a summer afternoon, possessing comparatively few attractions as affording means for an exciting contest for the palm of superiority in athletic skill. Men of forty years of age and upwards could excel in it, and but a few weeks' practice at the game was necessary to enable a man to take a creditable position as a player. How different is its position now! What a change has taken place in ten short years! Now Base-Ball is the equal of Cricket as a scientific game—that is, as a game requiring the mental powers of judgment, calculation and quick perception to excel in it—while in its demands upon the vigor, endurance and courage of manhood, its requirements excel those requisite to become equally expert as a cricketer. In regard to its growth in popularity, the ocean boundaries of the United States are not sufficient to limit its extent; for, like Cricket among Englishmen, Base-Ball has been played by Americans in distant parts of the world, while at home it has been permanently established as the National pastime of the American people.

As each season's experience in the game develops some new phases, or points out the errors of previous amendments of the rules, of course each year will create new work for the Committee of Rules; and, of necessity, it will be some years hence before alterations in the rules, to a more or less extent, will have become needless and disadvantageous. As it has been, for a century past, in Cricket, so will it be in Base-Ball for years to come, and in Cricket we have seen the batting conquer the bowling, and anon the bowling gain supremacy over the batting, and as the balance of power weighed down on the one side or the other, just in proportion were the rules adjusted so as again to equalize things. Just so is it in Base-Ball. In 1861, '2 and '3, the pitching had a decided advantage over the batting, and hence the necessity of rules limiting the powers of the pitcher. Since then the batting has gradually but surely gained on the pitching, and it therefore becomes necessary either to restrict the powers of the batsman, or to give more latitude to the pitcher; and in making a choice of rules for either object, the only question to be decided is, which will most subserve the interests and attractiveness of the game. We present this view of the question of changes in the rules, to the attention of those who hastily and without consideration, blindly oppose all amendments to the rules.



## The Game of Base Ball

BASE-BALL is played by nine players on a side; one side taking the bat, and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions in the field: Catcher, Pitcher, First, Second and Third Basemen, Short Stop, and Right, Left and Center Fieldsmen. The side that wins the toss, have the choice of taking the bat or the field at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its center—parallel to one extending from first to third base—and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is succeeded by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and, in like manner, play their innings.

When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is termed a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs wins the match. In case of a tie, at the close of the ninth innings, the game must be continued, innings after innings, until one or other of the contesting sides obtains the most runs. And if any thing occur to interrupt or put a stop to the game before five innings on each side have been played, the game must be drawn. The rules and regulations of the game define all further particulars in reference to it.

### First Rules of Base Ball.

SECTION 1. The bases shall be from "home" to second base 42 paces; from first to third base 42 paces equidistant.

SECTION 2. The game to consist of 21 counts or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

SECTION 3. The ball must be pitched and not thrown for the bat.

SECTION 4. A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base is foul.

SECTION 5. Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught, is considered fair, and the striker bound to run.

SECTION 6. A ball being struck or tipped, and caught either flying or on the first bound, is a hand out.

SECTION 7. A player, running the bases, shall be out, if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, as the runner is touched by it before he makes his base—it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

SECTION 8. A player running, who shall prevent an adver-



sary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand out.

SECTION 9. If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck, can not make an ace if the striker is caught out.

SECTION 10. Three hands out, all out.

SECTION 11. Players must take their strike in regular turn.

SECTION 12. No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

SECTION 13. A runner can not be put out in making one base, when a balk is made by the pitcher.

SECTION 14. But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck.

It will be at once perceptible to all who will contrast the above rules with those at present in force, that the game of Base-Ball, at that period, was not to be compared to the systematic and, to a certain extent, scientific game that is now such an attractive feature of our American sports and pastimes.

The simple rules in question were those adopted by the old Knickerbocker Club in 1845, and they were in vogue up to the period of the first Base Ball Convention in 1857. Since then the rules have been amended and improved, season after season, by Conventions representing the most influential clubs in the country. There is now but one playing code governing the entire country. In 1845 there were the New York rules, the New-England rules, and the Philadelphia—town ball—rules.

#### Measuring the Ground.

THERE are several methods by which the ground may be correctly measured; the following is as simple as any: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point, down the field, *one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches*, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the center and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square whose side is ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *forty-five feet*, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball posts are placed on a line with the home and first base, and home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. As these points are intended solely to assist the umpire in his decisions in reference to foul balls, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted, so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for the purpose.



## CONSTITUTION

### Article I.

SECTION 1. This club shall be known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Base Ball Club of \_\_\_\_\_ and shall consist of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ regular members.

### Article II.

SECTION 1. Those desirous of becoming members, can be proposed at any meeting, but must be balloted for at the ensuing meeting.

SEC. 2. Proposals for membership must be seconded by some member of the club other than the one proposing.

SEC. 3. At a ballot for membership \_\_\_\_\_ negative votes shall exclude the candidate.

SEC. 4. All persons who are elected members, must subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws, pay their initiation fee and regular dues, and furnish their address to the Secretary of the club, within \_\_\_\_\_ days after notice of election, or forfeit all claim of membership.

SEC. 5. Honorary members must be elected by a unanimous vote of the members present at a regular meeting. They are not required to pay either initiation fee or dues, but are to be subject to the laws of the club.

SEC. 6. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the club, must tender his resignation in writing at a regular meeting; no resignation shall be accepted from any member who is in arrears for dues to the club.

### Article III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this club shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors whose term of office shall be one year.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall be by ballot, and shall take place at the first regular meeting in \_\_\_\_\_. They shall be balloted for separately, and must receive a majority of all the votes polled, to entitle them to an election, and shall enter upon their respective duties immediately thereafter.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings; to enforce a proper observance of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club; to appoint all committees, not otherwise provided for, and have the casting vote in case of a tie upon any question.



SEC. 4. The duties of the Vice-President shall be to perform those of the President, in the absence of that officer.

SEC. 5. The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep all the books of the club, except those of the Treasurer, attend to all correspondence, call all meetings of the club, keep a roll of the members, which he shall call at the opening of every meeting; and such other duties as may be found in the following articles.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and disburse all the funds of the club; keep a book of individual accounts; pay all bills made or approved by the President, and render vouchers for the same; and at each regular meeting, when called upon to do so, report to the presiding officer the financial condition of the club.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the directors to take charge of the necessary implements of the club; determine the time to commence and close the season for field exercise; and attend to all miscellaneous duties not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 8. In case of any office becoming vacant, the vacancy shall be immediately filled by a new election.

#### Article IV.

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of the club shall be held monthly, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 2. ——— members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at regular meetings.

SEC. 3. The President shall call extra meetings for business, at the written request of a regular quorum of members, or when he may deem it expedient.

SEC. 4. The days for field exercise shall be such as may be appointed from time to time at the regular meetings of the club.

SEC. 5. All committees shall report at the next meeting after their appointment, except when the nature of their business requires a longer time.

#### Article V.

SECTION 1. Every alteration, amendment, or addition to the Constitution or By-Laws, shall be delivered to the President in writing, who shall publish the same to the club, and at the next regular meeting it shall be considered and adopted, if two thirds of the members present concur



**BY-LAWS.****Article I.**

At the regular meetings of the club, the following order of business shall be observed: 1st, calling the roll; 2d, reading the minutes of the previous meeting; 3d, collection of dues and fines; 4th, proposing members, and election thereof; 5th, reports of committees; and 6th, miscellaneous business. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order.

**Article II.**

All persons elected members of this club shall pay an initiation fee of — dollars, and each member shall pay a — due of — dollars.

**Article III.**

No expenses for refreshments on match days shall be paid out of the funds of this club. All such expenses to be defrayed by individual subscriptions only. And all assessments levied on the members of this club, shall be paid or not, at the option of each member assessed.

**Article IV.**

SECTION 1. Any member who shall use profane language, either at a meeting of the club, or during field exercise, shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 2. Any member disputing the decision of the Umpire during field exercise, shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 3. Any member refusing obedience to the Captain during field exercise, and while he has lawful authority, shall pay a fine of — cents.

SEC. 4. Any member who shall absent himself from a business meeting without a sufficient excuse, shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 5. Any member, either at a meeting for business, or field exercise, not coming to order when called upon to do so by the President or Captain shall be fined — cents.

SEC. 6. Any member refusing to pay the fines and dues imposed by these By-Laws, or who shall absent himself from field exercise for the space of three months, may be suspended or expelled by a vote of — of the members present at a regular meeting.



**SEC. 7.** Any member under suspension is subject to dues, but can not either vote or participate in field exercise.

### Article V.

Members when assembled for field exercise will be directed by two Captains, who shall be designated by the presiding officer of the club present. The Captains are to have absolute control of the game, and shall designate each position the player is to occupy in the field, which position can not be changed without the consent of the respective Captains. The presiding officer will also designate some member to act as Umpire, whose duty, on such occasions, shall be to keep the game in a book, reserved for that purpose, and also note all violations of the By-Laws. He shall decide all disputes relative to the game, and shall collect the fines incurred during the game, and pay the same to the Treasurer. If there be not a sufficient number of the members of the club present when a match be made up, others, not members, may be chosen to make up a game, which game shall not be broken up to admit members arriving on the ground later than the time appointed for commencing play. In all other cases members shall have the preference.

### Article VI.

Any alteration, addition, or amendment of these By-Laws shall be made in the same manner as provided in Article —, Section —, of the Constitution.

Our readers will perceive that the Constitution and By-Laws just given contain no fines for non-appearance on practice-days, experience having shown that such are almost useless, partly from the difficulty attending the collection of such small amounts, but principally from the valid excuses rendered by the absentee.

Clubs are now known either as "Amateur" or "Professional" clubs, according as they employ professional players in their club. Any club having more than two professionals in their organization, is liable to be rated as a professional club. Amateur clubs are allowed one professional player to take charge of a ground. Professional clubs are those who have a majority of their nine composed of paid players.



## ON SCORING IN BASE-BALL.

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The system of scoring now in vogue throughout the country was first introduced by the author of this book in 1867, and since then it has been very generally adopted.

The scorer of a base-ball match has either to perform a very simple task, or he has a duty to attend to which requires his close attention to every movement of the players in the field. To record the simple outs and runs of a match requires only the use of the figures 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of recording the outs made by each player; and only a dot (.) for each run scored; these are added up at the close of the match, and the total of each placed opposite the name of the batsman making them, the score of the runs made each innings being placed at the foot of the column of each inning. This record only gives the simple scores of outs and runs in the game.

To score a game, however, in such a manner as to provide correct and reliable data for a true estimate of the skill of each player at the bat and in the field in a game, involves considerable more work. We shall now proceed to describe in full our latest and improved system of scoring in base-ball matches, by means of which a full and correct analysis of each player's skill can be readily arrived at, at the close of each season.

The only true estimate of a batsman's skill, is that based on the number of times he makes his bases on hits, not by errors of the fielders, but by what is known as "clean" hitting. For instance, if a batsman hits a ball to the short stop, which the latter stops easily but throws wildly to the first base, the batsman may thereby get home on the error and score his run, while he would not be really entitled to his first base by his hit. On the other hand he may, by a sharply-hit ground-ball, be enabled to reach his first base in safety by means of his good batting, and yet, by the inferior batting of his successor, he may be easily put out at second base from being forced off. It will be seen therefore that while in the one case he scores a run on a poor hit, in the other he is charged with an out on a good one. This shows how unreliable the score of outs and runs is as a criterion of good batting.



Before proceeding further, we give below a copy of a score, such as is ordinarily prepared for the press, in which the runs and first base hits show the batting record; and the total number of players each fielder put out, and the number of times he assisted others in putting out players, shows his fielding record. The score given is that of the first professional game of the season of 1871, played at Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 4th, of that year, between the Forest City nine, of Cleveland, and the Kekionga nine, of Fort Wayne. It proved to be the smallest score made in a regular match during the season.

KEKIONGA.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A	FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	P. O.	A
Sellman, 3d b...	0	2	2	0	J. White, c.....	0	3	9	0
Mathews, p.....	0	0	1	0	Kimball, 2d b....	0	0	4	0
Foran, 1st b.....	0	1	2	0	Pabor, 1 f.....	0	0	0	0
Goldsmith, s s...	0	0	3	1	Allison, c f.....	0	1	2	0
Lennon, c.....	1	1	9	1	E. White, r f....	0	0	1	0
Carey, 2d b.....	0	0	4	0	Pratt, p.....	0	0	1	0
Mincher, 1 f.....	0	0	4	0	Sutton, 3d b....	0	1	0	1
McDermot, c f...	0	1	0	1	Carlton, 1st b....	0	0	6	0
Kelly, r f.....	1	1	2	0	Bass, s s.....	0	0	1	4
Totals.....	2	6	27	3	Totals.....	0	5	24	5

INNINGS.	Runs scored.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Kekionga.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Forest City.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

*Runs earned.*

Kekionga.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Forest City.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base by errors—Kekionga 0; Forest City, 4. Double play by Carey, 1. Umpire—Mr. J. L. Boake, of the Live Oak Cincinnati Club. Time of game, 2 hours.

As we before remarked, the most reliable data on which to base an estimate of a batsman's skill, is that of the record of the number of times he secures his first base by "clean hits," that is, not by errors on the part of the fielder, such as wild throws, dropped fly-balls or palpable muffs, but by skillful batting only. In addition there is, of course, the data of the total number of bases so made; but inasmuch as scorers are apt to be mistaken in their estimate of the total bases scored on hits, this record is not as reliable as that of the number of times the first base is so made, for there is but a slight chance of mistakes being made in a record of how a batsman makes his first base.

A clean hit, giving the first base, is recorded by a mark as follows, †. A similar hit, giving the second base, by a mark thus, ‡; and one giving the third base by a mark thus, ††, the letters h. r. marking a clean home run, viz., a run scored from a ball hit to the outer field, out of the reach of the fielders. In re-



ording bases scored by errors in fielding, we use the following signs: For a wild throw we make this mark, —•—. For a dropped fly-ball a round mark, thus **O**, and for a muffed ball a mark (**.**). Now by the above figures a full record can be made of bases made by clean hits and also by errors.

We now come to the instructions in regard to what constitutes bases on "clean hits." A base is made on a clean hit when the ball is sent from the bat out of reach of a fielder, and in such a manner as to admit of the batsman's making his first, second or third base before the ball can be fielded to either base as the case may be. For instance, the batsman makes his first base by a clean hit when the ball is sent sharply along the ground out of reach of either of the in-fielders, or if he sends it "safely" over their heads, and yet not far enough to the out-field to enable them to catch him out. He also is entitled to his base on his hit if he sends a hot ball to the short stop or third baseman, and the ball be partially stopped but not in time to throw it to the base; and, of course, he is entitled to a base on his hit if the ball be sent either over the heads of the out-fielders or along the ground out of their reach. In fact, any "hot" ball which goes by the in-fielders to the out-fielders, from being out of reach, gives the batsman his base on a clean hit.

The cases when batsmen are not entitled to bases on hits are as follows: 1st, when a ball from the bat is dropped by the fielder; 2d, when, if well stopped, it be wildly thrown to the base; 3d, if it be muffed by the fielder; 4th, if it be muffed by the baseman when thrown in to him; and 5th, when the player on any of the bases is put out by being forced to vacate his base, for in this latter case any ball hit to a fielder so as to enable him to put out a base-runner who is forced to vacate his base, would have put out the striker if it had been thrown to the first base instead of to the second or third. It will be found an easy matter to record how the first base is made, as it is not difficult to estimate errors in the in-field, but when we record the total number of bases made by clean hits, far more care and judgment is requisite. For instance, if the batsman offers the out-fielders a good chance for a fly-catch, and from lack of skill in judging the ball they either fail to catch it, let it go by them, or if stopped fail to throw it in to the right base, no base should be given on the hit in the first case, and no extra bases from the failure to stop the ball or to throw it in properly. It is only by sharp, bounding balls to the out-fielder that the second base can be made on a clean hit, and the third base can only be made on a clean hit when the ball is sent either bounding or on the fly out of the reach of the out-fielders. Hence it will be seen that chances for making more than the first base on clean hits decrease in proportion to the number of bases the batsman tries to run, the first base being made three times to the second's once, and six times as often as the third is



The Score of the \_\_\_\_\_ Base-<sup>ball</sup> Club, of \_\_\_\_\_.

BASE RUN- NING. ER'RS.				BASES ON ON HITS.				OUTS AND RUNS.				TIME PLAY CALLED, .....				WHEN PLAYED.....				SCORE OF INNINGS.				TIME GAME ENDED, .....				FIELDING SCORE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
H	L	B	M	T	1	O	R	BATS MEN.				1				2				3				4				5				6				7				8				9				FIELDERS.				B	F	L	D	K	R	T	A																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Winning Club, \_\_\_\_\_ Scorer, \_\_\_\_\_  
Umpire, \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Game, \_\_\_\_\_ hours \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.



The preceding page presents a copy of the regular score-sheet now used by all clubs in recording first-class matches. It is from Mr. Chadwick's Association Score Book, a copyright work, sold by all dealers in Base-Ball goods.

In the score sheet, of which this is a copy, the full headings of each column appear; but in this we give only the initials of the words. Thus, to the left, the initials represent the words, Runs, Outs, First-base, Total Bases, Muffs, Called Balls, Left and Home-runs. On the right, the initials represent the words, Bases, Fly, L for foul fly-catches, D for foul bound-catches, K for struck out, R for runs out, T for Totals, and A for times assisted.

In recording a game on this form of score-sheet we proceed as follows:

Under the head of "Batsmen" we place the name of the batting nine, and opposite, under the head of "Fielders," we place the name of the opposing nine. These names we re-write on the other page of the book, reversing their order by placing the names which have been recorded as the batting nine on one page, as the fielding nine on the other, and the fielding nine as the batsmen—the names of the two contesting nines thus appearing on the book twice, once as batsmen, and once as fielders. Over the heading "Batsmen" we record the time of commencing the game, and this is done only on the page on which the names of the nine who first go to the bat are recorded, the figures of the hour of the closing the game being placed over the heading "Fielders" on the other page. Over the figures of the innings we record where and when the game was played.

Each fielder is numbered from 1 to 9, and in recording, in the square of each innings, by whom players are put out, these figures are used to indicate the names of the fielders who put him out. The following abbreviations of words used to record the movements of each player during a game are now used by all scorers throughout the country, the system having been indorsed by the National Association in 1864.

A—put out on first base.	L F—put out by foul fly catches.
B " " second base.	L D " " bound catches.
C " " third base.	R O " between the bases.
H " " home base.	H R home runs.
F " by fly-catches.	K put out by three strikes.

The above, at first sight, would appear to be a complicated alphabet to remember, but when the key is applied it will be at once seen that a boy could easily impress it on his memory in a few minutes. The explanation is simply this—we use the first three letters of the alphabet to indicate the three bases; the first letter of the words "Home" and "Fly," and the last letter of the words "Bound," "Foul" and "Struck."







fielders putting him out, viz., 9 for Flanly—he being the ninth man on the list—and 6 for Mills, the letter A being in place of the words “first base.” Smith was the second man out, as indicated by the figure 2; and he was put out at first base by the fielding of Devyr and Mills, the figure 2 being in place of Devyr’s name—he being second on the list of fielders—and the 6 for Mills’ name. The third striker was Start, and he made a run, indicated by the dot (.) in the lower corner. Chapman was the fourth striker, and he struck out, the figure 3 showing him to be third hand out, and the letter K standing for “struck out.” The total score of the inning is recorded at the foot of the column.

In the second innings Mills put out Crane at first base; Mills was fielded out by Flanly to Mills at first base; Ferguson scored a run, and Zettlein was third out on a foul bound by Dockney, the 7 being in place of Dockney’s name and the letters L D standing in place of the words “foul bound.” The total score of the inning is recorded as before, and below is the grand total of the game as far as played.

In the third inning McDonald led off by striking out, after which Pearce, Smith and Start scored runs. Then Chapman was put out at second base—shown by the letter B—by Flanly fielding the ball to Devyr at second base. Crane was left on the second base—shown by the figure and letter thus (2d) in the corner—and Mills was third hand out by the fielding of Swandell to Mills at first base. The total score of the innings was 3, and the grand total of the Atlantic at the close of the inning was 5, shown by the figures at the foot of the column of the inning.

Now all this figuring and abbreviating can be recorded with ease as fast as the movements of the players are made, but though the record shows not only how and by whom each batsman was put out, and also his outs and runs, it does not show how he made his bases, whether by good hits or poor fielding, and as it is very important to get at such data in order to arrive at a correct estimate of a batsman’s skill in the game, we use our system of recording bases on hits, a system, by the way, we have used in our reporting for ten years past, but it was only in 1867 that we first gave it publicity to any extent.

### Technical Terms in Base-Ball.

Our national game now has its regular technical phraseology, and below we give a dictionary of the terms used in the game, especially compiled by the editor. We first give the technical terms used in reference to the pitching department, then those of the batting, next the fielding, and lastly the general terms in use.



### Terms Used in Pitching.

**A BALK.**—A balk is made when the pitcher either steps outside the lines of his position when making any of the preliminary movements in delivering the ball to the bat, or fails to deliver it after making one or other of such movements.

**A FOUL BALK.**—This balk is made whenever the player delivering the ball to the bat throws it by an overhand or round-arm throw; should the player delivering such balls to the bat persist in his action, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, is obliged to declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0.

**A BOWLED BALL.**—If a ball be bowled along the ground to the bat, the umpire is required to call a balk.

**CALLED BALLS.**—A called ball is the penalty inflicted on the pitcher for sending a ball to the bat out of the striker's legitimate reach.

**CHANCES.**—A "chance" in base-ball means an opportunity afforded off the pitching for the fielders to put a player out. A pitcher is never "punished" so long as his pitching affords chances for outs, no matter how many runs the opposing side may score in the game.

**DROPPING THE PACE.**—This term is applied when the pitcher lessens the speed of his delivery, and substitutes a medium-paced ball for a swift one. It is very effective in some cases.

**HEADWORK.**—This term is applied to a pitcher who uses his judgment in his work, and brings mental power into play to aid physical skill.

**OVER-PITCH.**—This term is applied to a ball which is pitched over the catcher's head out of his reach, or so wide of his position, on one side or the other, as to be just as much out of reach as in the first instance.

**PITCHER'S POINTS.**—These are the two iron quoits laid down on the center of the front and back line of the pitcher's position.

**PUNISHING THE PITCHER.**—The pitcher is "punished" when the balls he pitches to the bat are easily hit to the field in such a manner as to prevent them from being fielded to put the batsman or base-runner out. No pitcher is "punished" simply because runs are easily scored by his opponents, but only when bases are earned by clean hits off his pitching.

**PACE.**—This is the technical term applied to the degree of speed with which the ball is pitched to the bat. There are three degrees of pace, viz.: swift, medium, and slow. Creighton was the swift pitcher, or underhand thrower, par excellence, and Martin is the representative medium-paced pitcher. The best slow pitcher is the man who can toss in a ball to the bat which is most likely to deceive the eye of the batsman by the peculiar curve of the line of its delivery.

**SLOWS.**—Slows are balls simply tossed to the bat with a line



of delivery so curved as to make them almost drop on the home-base. When tossed in by a pitcher who has command of the ball, and who knows the weak points of his batting opponents, this style of delivery can be made very effective, but otherwise slow pitching is easy to punish.

**UNDERHAND THROWING.**—This is the style of delivery adopted by all very swift pitchers—so called. It is done by a quick, whip-like movement of the wrist or elbow.

### Terms Used in Batting.

**BASES ON HITS.**—A base is fairly earned by the batsman when he hits the ball in such a manner that it can neither be caught on the fly nor fielded to any base in time to put any player out. It does not follow that because the striker reaches the first base himself in time—and that, too, not by an error of fielding—that thereby he makes his base on a hit, as the ball may be used to better advantage in putting out the player “forced off.” It must be earned by a clean hit, or he is not to be credited with a base earned.

**BASES ON ERRORS.**—A base is secured by errors when the striker gets safely to first base either through the ball being “muffed” by the fielder, or thrown wildly to the base player, or not held by him when accurately thrown. A base, too, is secured by an error when an easy chance for a catch is lost, either by the poor judgment or lack of activity of the fielder, or when two fielders both hesitate to take the chance offered.

**BATSMAN.**—The striker at the bat is called the batsman or “striker” until he has hit a fair ball.

**BOUNDER.**—A “bounder” is a ball from the bat which bounds out of the reach—not over the heads—of the infielders. It is a ball which first strikes the ground in the infield.

**CLEAN HOME RUNS.**—This is the term applied to a run obtained by a long hit to the out-field by which the ball is sent out of the reach of the out-fielders so as to admit of a base-runner running round and touching all four bases before he is put out. If he stops on any base, thinking he can not get home in time, he is to be credited only with the number of bases he made before stopping. Ordinary home runs are frequently made from overthrows, or dropped or muffed balls at the outer-field. These are not now counted as home runs, as they are the result of errors in the field and not of heavy batting. Home runs, at best, are no criterion of skillful batting, and they are only useful in bringing men home when the bases are all occupied.

**DAISY CUTTERS.**—A “daisy cutter” is a ball hit sharply and close along the ground from a ball pitched low to the bat. When sent in the right direction they are telling and pretty



**FAIR BALLS.**—A fair ball is one sent from the bat so as to strike the ground anywhere in front of or on the lines of the in-field from home base to third base and home base to first base.

**FOUL BALLS.**—These are balls sent from the bat which strike the ground back of the foul-ball lines.

**FACING FOR A HIT.**—The batsman is said to "face for a hit" when he stands in such position as nearly to face the part of the field he desires to send the ball.

**FUNGO.**—This is a style of batting, useful only in affording out-fielders a chance for practice in taking long, high balls on the fly. It, however, gets the batsman out of good batting form, for he has to hit the ball as it falls perpendicularly, and not as it comes to him in pitching, nearly horizontally.

**GROUNDER.**—A ground hit is a very safe style of hitting if the ball is sent in the right direction. Sharply hit grounders sent to any position, except first base, will generally insure a base, as the fielder, even if he stops it, generally fails to field it in time to the base.

**HIGH BALLS.**—A "high ball" is one hit high in the air, and favorably for a fielder to catch. Long, high balls are much admired by spectators, but with intelligent and experienced fielders and a good, sharp captain, every such ball hit ought to lead to the striker being put out.

**LINE BALL.**—A "line ball," or "liner," is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. A catch from such a ball looks handsome; but it is not so difficult a ball to hold as a high foul ball, as the latter has great bias given to it by the bat.

**LONG BALLS.**—"Long balls" are balls sent either flying or bounding along the ground to the out-fielders. If the former, they ought to be caught; if the latter, they surely give a base.

**LOW BALL.**—This is a ball sent low to the bat. The legitimate reach of the batsman does not extend lower than a foot from the ground.

**ONE, TWO, THREE.**—This term is applied to the order of retirement when three batsmen are put out in succession.

**PLAYERS RUNNING BASES.**—The striker ceases to be considered as such the moment he strikes a fair ball, or when he is obliged to run to first base from failing to hit to the ball after striking at it three times.

**POPPING ONE UP.**—This term is applied to a ball hit up high, which readily falls into the hands of an in-fielder. It is the poorest hit made.

**RUNS.**—A player scores a run the moment he fairly touches the home base.

**STRIKER.**—The batsman is the striker until he runs for the first base after hitting a ball fairly.



**SAFE HIT.**—This term is applied to high balls sent from the bat with just force enough to carry them over the heads of the infielders, but not far enough out for the out-fielders to catch.

**STRIKING OUT.**—When the batsman hits at a fair ball three times, and fails to hit it, and the ball be caught, or it be sent to first base in time to put the player out, he “strikes” out.

**SHOULDER BALL.**—This is a ball sent to the bat on a line with the batsman’s shoulder. Some batsmen hit these balls well.

**TIMING A BALL.**—This is done when you so time the swing of your bat to meet the ball as to hit it at a right angle to the line of your bat, and so as to hit the ball in the center.

### Terms Used In Fielding.

**ASSISTING.**—A fielder assists when he throws a ball to the baseman on which the base runner is put out, or in any other way assists a fielder to put a player out.

**BASEMEN.**—These are the players who occupy the positions of first, second, and third basemen.

**CAUGHT NAPPING.**—A base runner is said to be “caught napping” when a base player or a fielder happens to touch him with the ball while standing off his base; or when caught between two bases in trying to reach another base.

**DOUBLE PLAY.**—A double play is made when the fielders put out two men with the ball after it has been hit, and before it is pitched to the bat again, or if two players be put out between the time the ball is pitched to the bat, and before it is again delivered.

**DROPPED BALLS.**—Any fly ball batted or thrown to a fielder, which is dropped by him before it is settled in his hands, is a “dropped” ball, and should be charged as an error.

**FLY TIP.**—This is a foul ball held by the catcher, sharp from the bat.

**FOUL FLY.**—Any high foul ball held on the fly is called a foul fly. They are the most difficult fly balls to hold sent from the bat.

**FLY CATCHES.**—All balls held by fielders from the bat before the ball touches the ground, no matter how, or in what manner they are held, or whether held from the hands of another fielder, are fly catches.

**HOT BALLS.**—A “hot” ball is one which is either thrown or hit to a fielder with great speed.

**IN-FIELDERS.**—The in-fielders of the party of nine in a match consist of the catcher, pitcher, short stop, and three basemen.

**MUFFED BALLS.**—A ball is “muffed” when the fielder fails to stop it as it comes within his reach, or to pick it up and hold



it so as to throw it in promptly, or to hold it when it is thrown to him accurately.

**MUFFINS.**—This is a term applied to the poorest class of fielders. A player may be able to hit long balls, and to make homeruns, and yet for all that be a veritable muffin, from the simple fact that he can not field, catch, or throw a ball decently. Muffins are the lowest in the class of club nines. Next to them comes the "amateurs," then "second nines," and then first nines.

**OUT-FIELDERS.**—The three out-fielders in a nine are the left center and right fielders, all of whom ought to be able to throw a ball a hundred yards or more.

**OVER THROWS.**—Any fielder throwing a ball out of the reach of the player he is throwing to, is to be charged with an "over throw."

**PASSED BALLS.**—Whenever the catcher allows a ball to pass him on which a base is run, or should he muff a ball, and a base is run in consequence, he is to be charged with a passed ball. No ball can be passed that is not in reach.

**RIGHT SHORT.**—This is the name of the position in the field occupied by the tenth man in a game, who stands in a similar position between first and second bases, to that occupied by the short stop between second and third. It is the second baseman's position when fielding for batsmen who hit to right field.

**RUN OUT.**—The fielders run an opponent out when they touch him while he is half way, or nearly so, between the bases. The fielder who touches him is credited with putting him out and the one who passed the ball to such fielder is credited with "assisting."

**RUNNING CATCH.**—These catches are among the prettiest a fielder can make. They are made when the ball is held on the fly while the fielder is on the run.

**TRIPLE PLAY.**—Whenever three players are put out by the fielders after a ball has been pitched to the bat, and before it is again sent to the bat, a triple play is said to be made.

**WILD THROWS.**—A wild throw is made when a ball is thrown by one fielder to another out of the legitimate reach of the fielder the ball is thrown to.

### General Technical Terms.

**AMATEURS.**—There are two meanings applicable to this term, as used in Base-Ball. For instance, amateur players are that class of the fraternity who play ball for exercise and amusement only, the term being in contradistinction to that of professional players, who are those who play Base-Ball for "money, place, or emolument." Again, there is another class of "amateurs," namely, those who, though not expert play



ers, still play the game well enough not to be enrolled as "muffins."

**AN ARTIST.**—This term is applicable only to a player who is not only experienced and skillful in his use of excellent physical qualifications, but who also uses his mental powers in the game to aid him to excel.

**BASE LINES.**—The base lines are the lines running from base to base.

**BASE RUNNER.**—A player running the bases after having struck a fair ball.

**BASES ON ERRORS.**—Any ball hit by the batsman which admits of his taking a base through the failure of the fielder to hold it on the fly, to stop it and field it to the basemen in time, or to throw it to him accurately, gives the batsman his base on an error.

**BLANK.**—A blank is scored when the party at the bat retire without scoring a run in an inning.

**BLIND.**—This is a provincial term for a blank score.

**DEAD BALLS.**—A ball is considered dead when the rules state that it is "not in play," and also when the ball strikes the umpire, in which latter case no player can be put out, or base be run.

**DRAWN GAMES.**—When any number of even innings exceeding five in a game have been played, and the score be equal, and the umpire decides the game as drawn, it can be so recorded. Or when in such case no fair chance is afforded to play the game out, a drawn game is the result.

**EARNED RUNS.**—A run is earned when it is scored before three chances have been offered the field side to put their opponents out. For instance, A leads off with a base, but B follows with an out on the fly; C hits for two bases, and sends A to third, and D hits for one base, and sends A home. One run is earned. Should E give a chance for an out and a double play, no more runs can be earned even if base hits are made.

**EVEN INNINGS.**—When each nine in a game have played an equal number of innings, the game is said to stand "even innings."

**FORCED OFF.**—A player is "forced off" a base when he is obliged to leave the base he occupies, owing to the striker's being obliged to run to the first base. No base runner can force another runner to vacate a base under any other circumstances.

**HAND LOST.**—This is the old term applicable to the "outs" in a game. For instance, the moment a player is put out, the batting side "lose a hand."

**INNINGS.**—When three men on one side have been put out, the whole side is out, and the inning of that party terminates.

**LEFT ON BASES.**—Players are frequently left on bases at the close of an inning after earning their first base by a good clean



**hit**; and in all such cases they should be credited with the fact on the score-book. Generally their being left is the result of the poor batting of those following them, though sometimes poor base running is the cause. When left, after getting bases by errors, no credit should be given.

**LINE OF POSITION.**—The lines of position on a ball-field are the line of the home base, three feet on each side of the base; and the lines of the pitcher's position inclosing a space of ground six feet square.

**LONG BALLS.**—All balls sent to the outer field are known as "long balls." When sent to the field bounding, they are good for bases; but when sent high, they ought to be caught.

**LOW BALLS.**—The pitcher is not required to deliver a ball lower than a foot from the ground, as he can not pitch such balls without risk of sending in "bowled" balls.

**ORDER OF POSITION.**—The regular order in which a nine are called, is as follows: Catcher, pitcher, first, second, and third baseman, short stop, and left, center, and right fielder.

**OUTS.**—The score of outs recorded on the score book refers to the number of times each batsman is put out.

**PLAYERS RUNNING BASES.**—The striker becomes a player, running the bases the moment he strikes a fair ball, or the moment he strikes the third time at a ball without hitting it.

**PITCHER'S POINTS.**—The four iron quoits used to mark the lines of the pitcher's positions are termed the "pitcher's points." They must be laid within the lines of his position.

**PROFESSIONALS.**—Any ball-player is a professional player, who receives compensation for his services as a player, either by money, place or emolument.

**WHITEWASHED.**—A nine are said to be whitewashed when they retire from an inning's play without scoring a single run.

### Playing Base-Ball on the Ice

During the winter months of January and February, 1872, several Base-Ball matches were played on the ice by skaters, and below we give the rules for playing such games, and the scores of the principal games which took place.

### Rules for Games on the Ice.

Playing Base-Ball on the ice differs from the field-game in regard to the form of the bases and the method of running them. The ordinary rules governing the batsmen, and pitcher, too, are not so strictly observed as in the field-game, the impossibility of obtaining a good footing making the operation of pitching and batting rather difficult. In running the bases in a game on the ice on skates, all that is necessary for the base-runner to do is to cross the line of the position, after which he can not be put out until he has returned to the base and again leaves it. In order, too, to make the succeeding base, he must cross the line in starting from the base he leaves as well



as the line of the base he runs for. The lines of the bases are marked on the ice in the form of triangles intersecting each other, the lines being three feet in length, and they must inclose a space of three feet square, each line being marked at right angles with the base-lines from base to base, and three feet each side thereof. This space forms the base, and within this space the base-player must have some part of his person when he holds the ball, in order to put a player out. The base-runner makes his base if he crosses the line on the base before being touched, or before the ball is held on the base. After hitting a ball on which the batsman can only make one base, he should start from the home base so as to turn to the right in crossing the lines of the base; but in cases where his hit entitles him to two or more bases, then he should start so as to turn to the left. Until he has returned and occupied a base after crossing the line in making it, he can not be put out. Were the regular bases used in games on the ice and the rules of the field game observed, the effort of players to stop suddenly would lead to severe falls, and, therefore, the extended lines for bases are used, and the rules changed to conform to the new arrangement. The essentials for a successful game of ball on the ice includes a large space of good clear ice; a non-elastic and soft ball; a fair day, not windy or too cool; a field cleared of spectators, and two parties of good, plucky skaters. Under these favorable circumstances a really exciting display would be the result. The ball requires to be non elastic and soft, because a light blow will send it a good distance, and a hard ball sent swiftly to the hands on a cold day is excessively painful, and likely to result in severe injuries. The pitching also should never be swift in a game on ice. The ball should simply be tossed in to the bat; by this means more frequent chances are given to the field for outs, and the game is made active and lively instead of tedious, as it would otherwise be.

One of the best games played on the ice by skaters, was that which took place on the Hoboken Skating Park, January 27th, 1871, between nines captained by players of the Gotham and Hoboken clubs, the score of which we append

GOTHAM.					HOBOKEN.				
	R.	1B.	P. O.	A		R.	1B.	P. O.	A
Shreve, c.....	1	1	5	0	Bearman, 2d b...	1	1	1	3
Nelson, 1st b.....	1	1	3	0	Lewis, s s.....	2	1	7	2
Hankins, 2d b.....	3	3	4	0	Bogert, 1st b.....	2	2	1	0
Offernan, 3d b...	1	2	0	2	Chanfrau, 1 f.....	0	0	0	0
Hadley, 1 f.....	1	1	0	1	Chalmers, c f....	0	0	0	0
Bunn, c f.....	1	2	2	1	Keyser, c.....	1	1	3	1
Standish, s s.....	0	1	1	0	Havens, p.....	0	1	2	3
Pollock, r f.....	0	1	0	8	McGucken, 3d b..	1	1	0	3
Holstein, p.....	0	1	0	1	Weisenheim, r f..	0	2	1	0
	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>



INNINGS.	Runs scored.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Gotham.....		1	1	4	1	1—8
Hoboken.....		1	0	2	2	2—7
Umpire—Mr. Chadwick. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes.						

The second noteworthy game of the season took place at Prospect Park, February 17th, between the Prospect Park and Capitoline tens, the score of which was as follows:

PROSPECT.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	CAPITOLINE.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.
Vanderveer, c....	0	2	1	0	0	Pearce, p.....	4	4	2	1	1
Gillam, 3d b.....	0	0	3	0	0	Wood, 3d b.....	3	2	2	2	2
Dupignac, s s.....	0	0	0	0	0	Gronevelt, r f....	3	3	0	0	0
Titterton, 1st b...	0	1	3	0	0	Williamson, r s..	5	3	0	0	0
Good, l f.....	0	0	1	0	0	Decker, l f.....	4	2	1	0	0
Delano, c f.....	0	1	0	0	0	Brown, c.....	2	1	4	1	1
Lane, r f.....	0	0	0	0	0	J. Hall, s s.....	5	4	1	1	1
Oxley, r s.....	0	0	1	0	0	Burdock, 2d b....	4	2	0	0	0
Dunn, c.....	0	0	6	0	0	G. Hall, 1st b....	4	3	5	0	0
Bergen, 2d b.....	0	0	0	0	0	McDonald, c f...3	2	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	0	4	16	0	0	Totals.....	37	27	15	5	5

INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Prospect Park.....	0	0	0	0	0—0
Capitoline.....	10	2	8	8	9—37
Fly catches—Wood, 2; Decker, 1; J. Hall, 1; Brown, 1; Gillam, 2; Dunn, 1; Titterton, 1. First base by errors—Prospect Park, 1; Capitoline, 12. Runs earned—Prospect Park, 0; Capitoline, 9. Umpire—Mr. Chadwick. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.					

The Prospect Park ten included several fine skaters, and one veteran ball-tosser, viz.: Andrew Dupignac, of the old Gotham nine of 1856. But opposed to them were the invincible Capitoline ten, with such fine players, as well as skaters, as Pearce, the brothers Hall, and others. As the pitcher of the "Caps," Ferguson did not come in time, Pearce took his place, and it was really a treat to see how cleverly Dick played his points on the village batsmen. In the whole five innings but four first-base hits were made, and but three of the ten made their first base by their batting. He was finely supported in nearly every position, especially by Brown, Wood, the two Halls and Decker. On the other side, Vanderveer pitched very well, but was so badly supported, especially at second base, that though but nine runs were earned, the "Caps" scored no less than 37. In batting, Pearce led on one side, and Vanderveer on the other.

### On Captaining a Nine.

The success of a nine—especially a professional team—depends largely upon the ability of the player who has been placed in command of the nine for the season. The Captain



of a nine must not depend entirely upon his playing skill or his ability as a tactician for his success in ruling his men, the one great essential being to command the respect and obedience of his nine. If he does not possess these essentials, he is not fit to occupy the position. The ability to command this respect necessitates the possession of integrity of character, urbanity of temper, and a proper consideration for the feelings of the players under his control; with these qualities a moderate degree of the other essentials will suffice to make a man a good Captain. Without them, the most expert player in the country would fail.

Never take into your nine a member expelled from another club, unless his expulsion can be shown to have been a merely revengeful act, and an unjust punishment.

Make it a regular rule for the nine to practice in their positions at least twice a week, in match or practice-games. In practicing a nine, let every man retain his regular position, and do not let out-fielders play on the bases, or the basemen in the out field.

In order to excite emulation in the nine, have special rewards or prizes for the best score of times the first base is made by clean hits. No prizes should be given for runs made, as, in the effort to excel in this respect, players will frequently run each other out. Neither should prizes be given for home runs, for the reason that the class of batsmen who strive to excel in scoring home runs generally have the poorest average of bases on hits, they scoring about one home run to six or seven outs.

In your treatment of professionals, let them be made to feel that they are members of the club, and not merely hired men. Some Captains are in the habit of speaking to their professionals as if they were so many slaves. This is poor policy in every respect, and the imperious way in which some men use their brief authority, shows their own smallness of mind and low character more than any thing else. A really manly Captain never abuses his authority in this way.

In training up a new nine, never judge of a man's skill by his playing one or two games only. It takes a series of contests either to show a player's ability, or to develop his weak points. It is merely folly to estimate a player's skill by either his fine play in one game, or his poor display in another. Then, again, due allowance should be made for lack of practice. Remember, too, that your steady, earnest workers, who play with a will in every game, are worth two of your dashy, brilliant players, who shine one day, and play listlessly the next. Above all, avoid quick-tempered men, as they lose more games than they help to win.

#### How to Manage a Field.

One of the old customs in the management of a nine—one now properly obsolete—was that of changing the positions of



the players in the field in nearly every inning. As a general thing, this is the merest child's play. In the early part of the season, when engaged in an unimportant match with a weaker nine, a change or two may be allowable, by way of experiment; but under no circumstances, except those of illness or injury, should a position in the nine—except that of pitcher—be changed during the playing of a match, or, in fact, during the entire season, unless you can substitute a palpably superior player; or in case experience proves the inability of any one man to properly play his position in a nine. The folly of taking a base player off his base because he fails to hold a ball or two, badly thrown or swiftly batted to him; or of putting a base player in the field because the fielder happens to drop a difficult ball to hold or even to miss an easy catch, is so apparent to any ordinary observer, that we are surprised to see it adopted by any but captains of weak judgment. What reason have you to suppose that the player committing an error in one position, and that, too, in one he is familiar with, is going to do better in one he is not at home in, and if he does not, whence the advantage of the change? for, as the game is now played, every position in the field requires to be equally well played to insure success in a match. There is one change, however, that is legitimate and frequently advantageous, namely:

### A Change of Pitchers.

In the management of your nine, nothing shows your possession of good judgment more than your tactics in regard to the pitching department. In the first place, a first-class team always has two pitchers in it, and also two catchers, each familiar with one man's pitching, and it is in your management of these batteries that much of your success will lie. Put your swift pitcher to work first, and keep him in at least three innings, even if he be hit away from the start; for it will require that time to allow your opponents to become accustomed to the range of the balls, and therefore they will be more likely to strike too quick for a slower delivery when a change is made. In reference to a change of pitching we pre-suppose a proper support of the pitching in the field; should the pitcher not be supported well, however, no change is likely to be of benefit, especially one of from swift to slow pitching, the effectiveness of slow pitching depending greatly upon the skill displayed by the field in making catches. Supposing, however, that with good support in the field the swift pitching is being easily punished, and runs are being made too fast, if your pitcher is one who can not drop his pace well without giving more chances at the bat, you should at once bring in your slow or medium-paced pitcher, and at the same time prepare your field for catches by placing your basemen out further, let-



ting the short-stop nearly cover second base, and the second baseman play at right short well out, and extending your out-fielders about ten yards or so. Your slow pitcher should be an active fielder, as he will have to cover the in-field well, for the basemen will have to lay out well for high balls between the in-field and the out-field. If your change-pitcher can now and then send in a hot one without any apparent change of delivery, his pitching will be all the more effective; when he does so, however, he should draw in his basemen closer by a private signal. The pitcher should always have an understanding with your two sets of fielders in regard to private signals, so as to be able to call them in closer, or place them out further, or nearer the foul-ball lines, as occasion may require, without giving notice to your adversaries. Warn your out-fielders also to watch well the batsman, so as to be ready to move in the direction he faces for batting. Thus, if the left fielder is in his regular position, and he sees the batsman facing for a hit close to the first base, let him go nearer to the center field, and the center fielder nearer to right, and the latter fielder close to if not beyond the foul-ball line. When you find that your adversaries have in their nine two or three men fond of making showy hits, or of hitting at the first ball that comes close to them as hard as they can, lay your out-field in readiness for long fly-balls, extend your basemen for high balls short of the out-field, and then tell your pitcher to send him in a nice one where he wants it, and in nine cases out of ten, if your men are well trained, the "splendidly hit ball" will be held as nicely as you want it. Be careful, however, that you are not tempted to draw in your men too much for low hits; you should consult with your pitcher every inning so as to have the nine work according to his pitching. In fact, the pitcher should be allowed to place his men if he have any special object in view, or desires to play any particular points. It is in paying particular attentions to the strategical points of a game that victories are achieved, and not in depending solely on the strength of your nine either at the bat or in the field.

### The Positions in the Field.

The players of a nine in Base-Ball may be divided into two classes, in-fielders and out-fielders, and these are subdivided into five other classes, viz.: catchers, pitchers, base-players, short-stops, and out-fielders, each class requiring different degrees of skill in their positions, though each must necessarily possess certain attributes alike. The class we shall first comment upon will be the base-players; and in referring to these important members of a nine, we propose giving a few hints on the base-play of professional players. Each base requires its occupant to be well drilled in the peculiarities of the position, for it is now well known that each base presents different



opportunities for players to exhibit their skill. For instance, the first-baseman must be a sure catch and a man fearless in facing the swiftest thrown balls; but special activity in fielding is less requisite at this position than at the other bases. At the second base, however, activity is the first requisite, while at the third base the most judgment in catching high foul balls and the swiftest and longest throwing done in the in-field are the leading features of the play in that position. Another difference, too, is, that while at the first base the primary object of the player is to hold the ball while on the base, at the second and third bases activity in touching players is the feature.

In appealing for judgment, base-players frequently make important errors. For instance, they should never make two movements to put a player out by touching him when off a base, unless they failed in the first movement; as, should they have put him out by the first movement, and palpably have failed to do so in their second attempt, the umpire will naturally conclude that their second movement was made in consequence of the failure of the first attempt, and decide the player not out when he really was. Appealing for judgment, too, when base-players know that they have not put the player out, is poor policy, and for this reason, that when umpires know that a player is up to this tricky, unfair dodge, they are very apt to doubt the fairness of all appeals made by such players, unless it is plainly apparent that the man was put out. All base-players require their wits about them, and their eyes open all the time, so as to be ready for points of play, for it is in this that much of the success of a nine depends. Strategy will frequently offset the results of good batting.

The position of short-stop is the most important of any in the in-field; and it is one requiring an exceedingly active player to discharge its duties properly, as it is especially incumbent on this fielder to back up all the positions in the field.

The out-fielders, one and all, require to be pretty good judges of high balls, sure catchers, and long throwers. There is no difference in the ability each position requires, except in instances where the ground is less favorable for fielding in one of the out-field positions, than it is in another, in which case the most active man is required in the poorest part of the field. In locating themselves in the out-field, these players should rather stand out too far than too close in, for they can better run in to catch a short high ball, than to back out for a long high one overhead. The out-fielders should always have an understanding with the pitcher or catcher, so as to be able to move to any particular position by private signal.

#### On the Use of Ardent Spirits in Training.

Any man now desirous of using his physical and mental powers to their utmost advantage, must ignore first, intempe-



rance in eating, and second, refuse to allow a drop of alcoholic liquor, whether in the form of spirits, wine, or beer, to pass down his throat. We are not preaching "temperance" to the fraternity, but telling them facts, hard, incontrovertible facts, which experience is gradually proving to those who have charge of the training of athletes for feats of physical skill or endurance.

That able American essayist, Mr. James Parton, had an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1868, which is one of the most convincing essays on the evils of liquor drinking we have ever read. In fact, if any man can read it attentively, and not be thoroughly convinced of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks on the healthy system, he must be either too weak to escape the rule of prejudice, or too much the slave of appetite to allow reason to have sway. Our object, in referring to the article in question, is to call the attention of those who train for athletic feats in general, and of the ball-playing fraternity in particular, to the worse than useless effects of alcoholic drinks—whether in the form of spirits, wine, or beer—in training, or as an incentive to extra exertion in any contest in which physical skill or physical endurance is to be tried. Mr. Parton brings strong testimony to bear upon the point of the alleged invigorating qualities of alcoholic drinks. On this branch of his topic he says: "Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said: 'I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumb-bells.' Richard Cobden, whose powers were subjected to a far severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of, whose labors by night and day, during the corn-law struggle, were excessive and continuous beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar testimony: 'The more work I have to do, the more I have resorted to the pump or the teapot.' On this branch of the subject all the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested—the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his very best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, speaking or writing, must not admit into his system one drop of alcohol. Trainers used to allow their men a pint of beer per day, and severe trainers half a pint; but now the knowing ones have cut off even that moderate allowance and brought their men down to cold water, and not too much of that, the soundest digesters requiring little liquid of any kind. Mr. Bigelow, by his happy publication lately of the correct version of Franklin's autobiography, has called to mind the famous beer passage in that immortal work: 'I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On one occasion I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried



but one in both hands.' I have a long list of references on this point; but in these boat-racing, prize-fighting days, the fact has become too familiar to require proof. The other morning Horace Greeley, teetotaler, came to his office after an absence of several days, and found letters and arrears of work that would have been appalling to any man but him. He shut himself in at 10 A. M., and wrote steadily, without leaving the room, till 11 P. M.—thirteen hours. When he had finished he had some difficulty in getting down stairs, owing to the stiffness of his joints, caused by the long inaction; but he was as fresh and smiling the next morning as though he had done nothing extraordinary. Are any of us drinkers of wine and beer capable of such a feat? Then, during the war, when he was writing his history, he performed every day for two years, two days' work—one from nine to four, on his book; the other, from seven to eleven, on the *Tribune*; and, in addition, he did more than would tire an ordinary man in the way of correspondence and public speaking. I may also remind the reader that Mr. Beecher, who, of all others in the United States, expends most vitally, both with tongue and pen, and who does his work with least fatigue and most gayety of heart, is another of Franklin's 'water Americans.' "

How many ball-players there are who, at match after match, are deluded into the notion that by drinking whisky in the midst of their game, they thereby impart new vigor to their bodies, clear their judgment and sight, and inspirit them to greater endurance, when the undeniable fact is, that the liquor they drink does the very reverse of all these things, as it neither nourishes the system nor clears the sight; on the contrary, inflames the stomach, clouds the brain, and actually weakens the whole man.

### Rules for Averages.

The following are a series of excellent rules laid down by Mr. H. A. Dobson, of Washington, for making out a fair analysis of each player's skill at the bat in base-ball contests. Mr. Dobson in his argument in behalf of the plan of batting averages which he advocates, says: "Averages of players for a season were formerly determined by taking as a basis the number of outs and runs—he who had the least outs and most runs was considered the best player. The average was made up by dividing the total number of outs and runs by the number of games played. But, as the game progressed scientifically, it was soon found that taking the outs and runs as a standard was not the true way, as many circumstances combined to give a player his run by making his base by a scratch while he who made his base on a safe hit might be batted out by a poor batter, who would thus gain a run at his brother's expense. The basis of outs and runs was thus dropped, and



"times first base on clean hits" substituted; this is the correct basis from which to work a batting average, as he who makes his first base by safe hitting does more to win a game than he who makes his score by a scratch. This is evident. But yet the averages are not properly arrived at, as the total of first-base hits is still divided by the number of games played. This does very well if the only object be to average each man's hits to a game; but if it be desired to compare the average of numbers of the same nine, or to compare the average of any member of one club with that of another, it is all wrong. In the first place, it is wrong, from the fact that members of the same nine do not have the same or equal chance to run up a good score. In the second place, it is wrong, when comparing averages of players of different nines, as the clubs seldom play an equal number of games.

It is the wish of every club so to arrange its players as to bring its best batters oftenest at the bat; therefore, as a general rule, the best batsmen head the list. The effect of this arrangement is to give the three players heading the list a better chance than those below them; for, if the club play ten games, he who heads the list will probably come to the bat ten more times than he who is at the foot of the list, and will therefore have ten more chances to make his average than the last player. According to a man's chance, so should his record be. Every time he goes to the bat he either has an out, a run, or is left on his base. If he does not go out he makes his base, either by his own merit or by an error of some fielder. Now his merit column is found in "times first base on clean hits," and his average is found by dividing his total "times first base on clean hits" by his total number of times he went to the bat. Then what is true of one player is true of all, no matter what the striking order, for if a man go to the bat twenty times in a game, and makes his first base ten times, then  $10 \div 20 = 0.50$ —that is, fifty per cent. of his chances yielded him first-base hits. If another man go to the bat in the same game eighteen times, and makes his first base nine times, his average is the same—that is, fifty per cent. of his chances are first-base hits. By the old way the first player would be ranked as the better man, while the fact is they are equals. In this way, and in no other, can the average of players be compared; whether of the same or contesting nines.

To show the working of this system, I will illustrate by supposing a case. In the first place, it must be remembered that the chances or times at the bat must equal the total number of outs, runs, and left on bases; this must not be forgotten, else an error may be committed such as was committed by the scorers of the Athletic and Atlantic clubs in their elaborately-prepared average sheets for 1869, where, in every case, the players are on record as having been at the bat *less* times than they have outs and runs.



Smith is the first and Jones the ninth striker of the champion nine. The club plays fifty matches during the season, each man taking part in every game. The scorer makes up the average the "old way," and Smith is awarded the prize bat which had been offered for the best average of "times first base on hits." Injustice has been done, for Jones should have the bat. It is found that Smith had just fifty more chances than Jones to increase his average, yet, by the "old way," this was not taken into consideration, as will be seen below:

	GAMES.	1ST B.	LEFT.	TIMES AT BAT.
Smith.....	50	150	20	360
Jones.....	50	140	5	310

The average (old way) he obtained by dividing these totals by fifty, the number of figures played, and is carried out decimally:

	1ST. B.	T. B.
Smith.....	3.00	6.00
Jones.....	2.80	5.60

This makes Smith the best man, counting first-base hits.

Now take the new way. Divide the totals by the number of times at the bat, and the average stands decimally as follows:

	1ST B.	T. B.
Smith.....	.416	.833
Jones.....	.451	.900

It will be seen that Jones is actually ahead, for 45 per cent. of his chances gave him first base on hits, while only 41 per cent. of Smith's chances gave first-base hits.

If you will make Jones' chances equal Smith's, then by proportion the score would have been

	GAMES.	1ST.	TOTAL BASES.	LEFT.	TIMES AT BAT.
Smith....	50	150	300	20	360
Jones....	50	162	325	6	360

Then (the men having now equal chances at the bat) the average, the "old way," would place Jones ahead, and it would stand:

	1ST. B.	T. B.
Smith.....	3.00	6.00
Jones.....	3.24	6.50

The averages by the new way would be the same as in the third table.

It is more trouble to make up an average this way than make it up the other way. One is erroneous, one is right.



### The Rule of Pitching.

The now established rules governing the delivery of the ball to the bat allows the pitcher either to *toss* the ball to the bat, to *pitch* it, to send it in with a sharp *jerk*, or give it an additional impetus in speed by the peculiar action of the wrist or elbow, known as an underhand throw. In doing this his arm must *swing* nearly perpendicularly to the side of his body, for, if he extends it from his side any distance it becomes "a round arm" delivery, and that is prohibited. As a matter of course all overhand throwing is prohibited.

In a match game between the Mutuals and Cleveland nines, two seasons ago, James White was sent in to pitch in place of Pratt; but, although his style of delivery did not in reality differ from that of either of the regular swift pitchers of the clubs of the season, his speed was so great that the umpire decided his delivery to be that of an underhand throw. This fact made it evident that, with the rule worded as it was, a power for partial decisions was given to the umpire which would act greatly to the detriment of the game. Besides which, knowing that wrist and elbow throwing by an underhand delivery had been practically in vogue since Creighton's days, we thought it time to rid the code of this dead-letter law. Hence the amendment introduced and adopted in 1872. Umpires must, therefore, remember that they can not this season, rule out any style of delivery save that of an overhand throw or a round-arm delivery, as in bowling or cricket.

There is one important fact which the fraternity must not lose sight of in considering the question of how the ball shall be delivered to the bat, and that is that the degree of speed with which it is sent in *must always be limited by the ability of the player who occupies the position of the catcher to catch and stop the ball*. This is a fixed rule in base-ball, and it can not be varied without weakening the plan of operations of the attacking party, or fielding side, in a match game.

Another rule, equally as invariable, is that which makes it imperative for the style of delivery to be marked by *accuracy of aim* and a *thorough command* of the ball. It follows, therefore, that no matter what style of delivery the rules admit of, these two laws must, in reality, govern the delivery of the ball. Without going further back than the seasons of 1870 and '71, we can find in the experience of that time ample evidence of the fact that the acme of speed has been reached already, and that even if the swiftest style of delivery were allowed, viz.: that of overhand throwing, whatever advantages might accrue from it in causing batsmen to "strike" or to "tip" out, they would be more than nullified by the inability of the catcher to hold the swiftly thrown ball, to say nothing of the impossibility of his holding it so as to throw to bases in time, or even to catch the ball. In wording the sections of the rule governing the



pitching, therefore, the point aimed at was to make it as clear as possible what constituted a legitimate delivery, and what style it was that was not allowable. The rule in vogue in 1871 was as follows:

"All balls thrown or jerked to the bat, or which are not delivered with a straight arm, swinging perpendicularly to the side of the pitcher's body, shall be regarded as foully delivered balls, and all such balls shall be called and bases shall be taken on them, as in the case of unfair balls, and in the order of their delivery. If the pitcher persists in delivering such balls, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, shall declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0.

This strictly prohibited every species of throwing, and admitted only of the ball being "pitched"—or tossed in swiftly—to the bat.

Since the days of Creighton, however, swift pitchers, (so called) have sent the ball in by a *wrist* and *elbow underhand throw*, it being simply impossible to give the ball the great speed imparted to it by the style of delivery hitherto in vogue, except through the medium of that quick, jerking and whip-like movement of the lower arm, which constitutes an underhand throw. This being the fact, the question in amending was simply one involving the introduction of just such a rule as would not be regarded as a dead-letter law, as has been the case in regard to the rules hitherto governing the delivery of the ball to the bat; hence the prohibition only of actual *overhand* throwing, and that style of delivery known in cricket as "round arm bowling."

In regard to a clause prohibiting a "jerk," it was regarded as simply unnecessary, as it can be easily shown that no man can obtain the requisite command of the ball by a jerk sufficient to escape the penalty for delivering "unfair balls," viz., those sent in out of the legitimate reach of the bat. Besides which, even supposing that a player might be found who could jerk the ball accurately to the bat, most assuredly such a method of delivery could never exceed in speed the underhand throwing style, and therefore there would be no motive to adopt it; and were it allowed, the simple fact that it would never be indulged in except at too heavy a cost of called and passed balls, to say nothing of the facility of punishing such a delivery which the absence of the command of the ball would necessarily lead to, it would contain in itself its own prohibition.

### Throwing a Base-Ball.

At the base-ball tournament in October, 1872, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, a throwing match took place, which resulted in a noteworthy exhibition of throwing. The entries included Hatfield and Boyd, of the Mutuals; Geo. Wright and Leonard, of the Bostons, and Fisler and Anson, of the Athletics. Two



stakes were driven into the ground near the pagoda, 110 yards distant from the home-plate, with a rope stretched across, from which the ball was thrown up toward the catcher's position. Each competitor was allowed three throws, and the rules governing the contest required that the ball be dropped within two large bags placed on a line with the home-plate and about sixty feet apart. The measurement was from the home plate. Hatfield was ahead in each trial, and in the last throw he eclipsed his previous unequalled throw of 132 yards at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868, by sending the ball away up near the catcher's fence, clearing *one hundred and thirty three yards, one foot, seven and one-half inches*. The following table shows the best throw by each man: Hatfield, 133 yards, 1 foot, 7½ inches; Leonard, 119 yards, 1 foot, 10 inches; Wright, 117 yards, 1 foot, 1 inch; Boyd, 115 yards, 1 foot, 7 inches; Fisler, 112 yards, 6 inches; Anson, 110 yards, 6 inches.

### Hints to Umpires.

Umpires should bear in mind the following features of the code of rules governing their decisions:

The ball in the first and even games of a series must be furnished by the *challenging* club. In the second and odd games of the series, the *challenged* club supplies the ball.

If the bat is made of any other material than wood, the umpire must rule it out. Cane is a species of wood, and can be used in the handle. But no metal can be placed in or on the bat.

The home base must be of white marble or stone, and not an iron plate.

The pitcher's position must have two additional grooves as marks for the extreme ends of the front line.

The umpire is positively required to call every ball mentioned in section 4 of rule 2d, whenever such is delivered, even if in succession. He fails to obey both the spirit and letter of the rule if he does otherwise.

The umpire must now call strikes on the batsman in every instance in which he refuses to strike at balls designated as "fair" in section 5 of rule 2d.

The umpire must see that the batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, has but one foot backward or forward of the line of the home base. He must also see that he does not stand further from the home base than three feet, nor nearer than one foot.

The batsman can call for a ball as low as within one foot of the ground.

If the umpire sees the batsman strike at a ball not within the reach he indicated, and in such a manner as to show that the strike was made not to hit the ball, but to balk the catcher, he must decide him out at once, provided that the strike is not



made for the purpose of willfully striking out, for in such case he must disregard the strike altogether and not call it.

In calling foul balls, the umpire must call "foul" the moment he sees that the ball is falling back of the lines of the bases.

The umpire, when a player is running to first base, must watch the play closely, and if he sees the base runner turn to the left, after making the first base, he must act as if there were no law granting the privilege of overrunning the base; as the runner, in the case of overrunning the base, forfeits the exemption from being put out, unless he either keeps straight on or turns to the right. The best plan is for the runner to turn to the right, if he overruns the base at all.

When a substitute is presented to run a base for another player, the umpire must ask the captain of the field nine if he objects to him, and, if he does, the umpire must rule him out, as the captain of the field side can now select the substitute.

Should any even innings of a game end with an equal score—provided five have been played, not otherwise—and play be prevented by a storm of rain, etc., or by darkness, in such case the umpire can declare a drawn game; but under no other circumstances can a game be drawn, even if both sides consent.

The umpire is required to prevent any player of the batting side from assisting base runners in running bases. No such players are now permitted to go within the foul ball lines, or in any way to interfere with the players; and such players must not go nearer to any base than fifteen feet.

In deciding upon such dead balls as strike the umpire, he must call all that hit him "dead" unless they are passed balls; and in deciding upon "passed" balls, he must regard no ball as passed unless it is sent in within the catcher's legitimate reach and passes through his hands.

If any player of the batting side in any way prevents a fielder from catching a fly ball from the bat, either fair or foul, the umpire must decide such player out at once. So he must in the case of a player of the batting side who kicks the ball, or designedly allows it to hit him.

If a ball accidentally hits the striker's bat, when sent to him from the pitcher's position, the umpire must call "dead foul," and no player can be put out, or base run, on such a ball.

No player can be put out on any ball that has been stopped or caught by a fielder with his bat or cap.

#### Training Rules.

The following is the code of training rules adopted by the Cleveland Club in 1872, and had they been strictly enforced the nine would not have been disbanded as they were:

With a view to good order and efficiency, the directors of the Forest City Base Ball Association have adopted the following rules and regulations for the government of their club for the season of 1872:



FIRST. The captain of the club shall be elected by the board of directors, and hold his office during their pleasure. He shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of the association, the same as the other players.

SECOND. The captain shall have full control, and will be held responsible for the *discipline* of the club. He shall require the members to practice each day, weather permitting, when not engaged for play (Sundays excepted), time and manner of practice to be under and subject to his direction, with the approval of the board of directors. When the club meets for practice, the captain shall call the roll of members and report any absentees, or any misconduct on the part of members to the president of the board of directors after practice hours. He may suspend any member for disobedience of orders, intoxication, or conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and report his action to the president in writing.

THIRD. No member of the club will be excused from practice or play unless upon a written certificate from Dr. N. B. Prentice, and said certificate must state the cause. In order to prevent suspension, the certificate must be handed to the captain before the practice or play hour, and be approved by him.

FOURTH. During the playing season every member of the club is *required* to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors in any shape, and from keeping late hours. And if, at any time during the season, any member of the club becomes intoxicated or incapacitated and unable to play base-ball from the effects of dissipation, or disease brought on by the same, the board may suspend, fine or expel him on the charge being proven.

FIFTH. Absence on the part of any member without leave from the captain and the approval of the director in charge, during any tour made by the club, shall be sufficient cause for the board to cancel his contract.

SIXTH. No member of the club shall accept any present or gift of money to lose or assist in losing a game. Any violation of this rule will subject the offending member to be expelled in disgrace.

SEVENTH. Any member of the club who shall use improper language while on the field, or dispute the discipline of any umpire during the progress of the game, except when called upon to do so, refuse to obey the captain in the exercise of his lawful authority, or leave the field when assembled for practice or play, without permission from the captain, upon being reported to the board of directors by the captain, they may fine or expel, as the case may require.

EIGHTH. Each member of the club will be held personally responsible for the safe-keeping of his uniform, and be required to keep it clean and in good order at all times. If the uniform is destroyed or lost by any carelessness on the part of a player,



the expense of procuring a new one will be charged to his account. No member will be allowed to use the uniform of another member without the permission of the owner.

**NINTH.** Members of the club will be paid their dues by the treasurer on the 1st and 15th of each month; but in no case will they be paid in excess of salary, nor will any order be recognized by the treasurer.

### **Professionals and Amateurs.**

The time has arrived when a more distinct definition of the term "amateur" should be made, a great many of the fraternity, owing to the present status of professionalism, refusing to play ball at all rather than be considered in any way as professional players. Last year the regular professionals included salaried players and members of co-operative nines principally; but the fact was that a great many players received compensation for their services as ball-players in a sort of underhand way, they claiming at the same time to be amateurs. This class is, perhaps, the meanest of any, for while they have not the manliness to boldly come out as professionals, they are mean enough to accept pay as such.

The rule dividing the two classes is simply that of receiving pecuniary compensation for services. No matter in what form such compensation may be given, whether by a regular salary, by a share of the gate-money, by a position in office, or by a present at the close of the season, the mere acceptance of pecuniary compensation in any form for services on the ball-field or in a base-ball nine, makes a man a professional. No amateur club can share gate-receipts in any way without becoming a professional organization. It is time that the mean business of sharing in the profits of gate-money receipts while claiming to be amateurs should be stopped.

### **The Bane of Professionalism.**

When the system of professional ball-playing, as practiced in 1872, shall be among the things that were, on its tombstone—if it have any—will be found the inscription, "Died of Pool Selling." When professional playing was first inaugurated, the first obstacle encountered in its slow progress to a reputable popularity was "revolving." This evil, however, soon disappeared when the system was governed by official authority emanating from a regular organization of professional clubs. In its place, however, an evil of far greater magnitude has sprung up, and the past season's experience stands forth as affording unmistakable evidence of the fact that the greatest evil the system of professional ball-playing ever encountered, or is likely to encounter, is that arising from the pool-selling business inaugurated in 1871. The cause of its introduction was the existence of a very loose system of arranging wagers on the games, there being constant disputes arising



from the want of some reliable depository of the stakes of the betting class. To remedy this, the pool-selling system was introduced, with the sole view of putting an end to the quarreling and bickering incident to the "betting exchange" business which had previously prevailed. Unfortunately for the professionals, this pool-selling innovation has proved more damaging in its results than any one dreamed of, the evils before existing in connection with the betting mart being trifling in comparison. Before pools were sold on games it was only by a rough and unreliable estimate that any idea of the amount bet on a match could be ascertained, except in such cases of individual investments where a man would bet \$1,000 or more in place of \$25 or \$50 on a match. But now the amount of money pending a contest on which pools have been sold can be known by the interested few to a dollar, and hence, the temptation to fraudulent arrangements for losing matches for betting purposes becomes so great as almost to be irresistible. Since the introduction of pool-selling at base-ball matches, pools amounting to over \$8,000 have been known to have been sold on a single match; and it has been in the power of parties knowing the aggregate amount of money invested, and who also knew which club the larger amount was invested on, to so manipulate things as to make the contest terminate just as the special "ring" of the day desired it should. What benefit, therefore, pool-selling yielded in supplying a regular responsibility in the payment of bets in the place of the previous loose way of staking money, was more than offset by the great temptations to fraud the knowledge of the amounts invested on the favorite club afforded which the pool business admitted of. But aside from the special evil of the system referred to, the very existence of the betting mart on the ball field has been found to be demoralizing in the extreme. Where this system of regular open betting exists, it is characterized by a suspicion of foul play by the contesting nines, whenever either glaring errors or one-sided scores mark the playing of the game. Besides, during the contest, the class of fellows who patronize the game simply to pick up dollars by it, indulge in the vilest obscenity and profanity in their comments on those errors of the play which damage the chances of winning their bets or pools. In fact, in every way likely to affect the interests of professional ball-playing is the pool-selling business an evil, and one, too, that has done more to lower the status of professional ball-playing and to bring into question the honesty of the professional class than half a dozen such exposures of fraud as the Wansley case of 1865.



THE PLAYING RULES OF BASE-BALL FOR 1873,  
AS ADOPTED BY  
THE NATIONAL AMATEUR ASSOCIATION IN 1872.  
WITH REVISED RULES FOR 1873.

RULE FIRST.

THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME.

THE BALL.

SECTION 1.—The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine inches nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of India rubber and yarn, and be covered with leather. The quantity of rubber used in the ball shall be one ounce, and the rubber used shall be vulcanized and in mould form.

FURNISHING THE BALL.

SEC. 2.—In the first and odd games of a series the ball shall be furnished by the challenging club, and in the second and even games by the challenged club. But when "single" games are played only, the ball shall be furnished by the challenging club. In all cases it shall become the property of the winning club, as a trophy of victory.

THE BAT.

SEC. 3.—The bat must be round, and must not exceed two and a-half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made of wood, and shall not exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE BASES.

SEC. 4.—The bases must be four in number, placed at equal distances from each other, and securely fastened upon each corner of a square, whose sides are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire, and must cover a space equal to one square foot of surface. The first, second and third bases shall be canvas bags, painted white, and filled with some soft mat-



rial; the home base shall consist of white marble or stone, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface.

### THE POSITIONS OF BASES.

SEC. 5.—The base from which the ball is struck shall be designated the home base, and must be directly opposite to the second base; the first base must always be that upon the right hand, and the third base that upon the left hand side of the striker, when occupying his position at the home base. And in all match games, a line connecting the home and first base, and the home and third base, as also the lines of the striker's and pitcher's positions, shall be marked by the use of chalk, or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The base bag shall be considered the base, and not the post to which it is or should be fastened. The line of the home base shall extend three feet on each side of the base, and it shall be drawn parallel to a line extending from first to third base.

## RULE SECOND.

### THE PITCHING DEPARTMENT.

#### THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

SECTION 1.—The pitcher's position shall be designated by two lines two yards in length, drawn at right angles to the line from home to the second base, having their centers upon that line at two fixed iron plates, placed at points fifteen and seventeen yards distant from the home base. There must also be an iron plate at each end of the front line of the position.

#### DELIVERING THE BALL.

SEC. 2.—The player who delivers the ball to the bat must do so while within the lines of the pitcher's position, and he must remain within them until the ball has left his hand; and he shall not make any motion to so deliver the ball while outside the line of the pitcher's position.

#### BALKING.

SEC. 3.—Whenever the player delivering the ball to the bat shall throw it by an overhand or round-arm throw, the umpire shall declare a foul balk, and should the player delivering such balls to the bat persist in his action, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, shall declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0. Also, when the player delivering the ball makes any



motion to deliver the ball to the bat, he shall so deliver it, and he must not have either foot outside the lines of his position, either when commencing to deliver the ball or at the time of its delivery; and if he fail in any of these particulars, then it shall be declared a balk, in which case any base runner occupying a base shall take one base without being put out.

#### UNFAIR BALLS.

SEC. 4.—All balls delivered to the bat which are sent in over the striker's head, or on the ground in front of the home base, or on the side opposite to that which the batsman strikes from, or which hits the striker while he is standing in his proper position, or which are sent in within a foot of his person, shall be considered unfair balls, and every such unfair ball must be called in the order of its delivery, after the first ball has been delivered, the first ball to each striker alone to be excepted.

#### FAIR BALLS.

SEC. 5.—All balls delivered to the bat which are sent in over the home base, and "high" or "low," as the batsman calls for and which are not delivered by an overhand throw or by a round-arm delivery, as in cricket, shall be considered fair balls.

#### HIT CALLED BALLS.

SEC. 6.—No player shall be put out on any *hit* ball on which a "balk" or a "ball" has been called, and neither shall a strike on a foul ball be called or a base run on such a ball.

#### DEAD FOULS.

SEC. 7.—Any balls sent to the bat from the pitcher's position, which shall accidentally hit the striker's bat, shall be declared a "dead foul ball," and no base shall be run or player put out on such ball.

#### PENALTIES.

SEC. 8.—Should the player who delivers the ball to the bat repeatedly fail to deliver to the striker fair balls, from any cause, the umpire must call one ball; and if the pitcher persists in such action, two or three balls. When three balls shall have been called, the striker shall take his first base without being put out; but no base runner shall take a base on third called balls unless he is obliged to vacate the base he occupies. No ball shall be called on the first ball delivered, and not until the ball has passed the home base. With this exception, all unfair balls must be called in the order of their delivery.



## RULE THIRD.

## THE BATTING DEPARTMENT.

## THE STRIKER'S POSITION.

SECTION 1.—The striker, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand astride the line of the home base, and distant not less than one foot from that base, and when occupying this position only one foot must be forward or backward of the line of the home base. The penalty for an infringement of this rule shall be the calling of "foul strike," and when three such strikes have been called, the striker shall be declared out. If a ball, on which such a strike is called, be hit and caught, either fair or foul, the striker shall be declared out. No base shall be run on any such called strike. But any player running the bases shall be allowed to return to the base he has left without being put out. As soon as the striker has struck a fair ball, he shall be considered "a player running the base."

## ORDER OF STRIKING.

SEC. 2.—Players must strike in regular rotation, and, after the first innings is played, the turn commences with the player who stands on the list next to the one who was the third player out. Any player failing to take his turn at the bat after the umpire has called for the striker, unless by reason of illness or injury, or by consent of the captains of the contesting nines, shall be declared out.

## CALLING FOR BALLS.

SEC. 3.—The striker shall be privileged to call for either a high or a low ball, in which case the pitcher must deliver the ball to the bat as required. The ball shall be considered a high ball if pitched between the height of the waist and the shoulder of the striker; and it shall be considered a low ball if pitched between the height of the waist and one foot from the ground.

## BALLS NOT CALLED FOR.

SEC. 4.—Should the striker fail to call for either a "high" or "low" ball, in such case no ball shall be called which is delivered over the home base and within the range of shoulder high, and one foot from the ground; provided, also, that the balls so delivered shall not include any balls described in rule 2d, section 4th, as "unfair balls."

## REFUSING TO STRIKE.

SEC. 5.—Should the striker refuse to strike at fair balls pitched over the home base, and within the specified reach of the bat, the umpire shall call "one strike," and if the striker persists in such action, two and three strikes. When three strikes are called, and the ball be caught either before touching the ground



or upon the first bound, the striker shall be declared out provided the balls struck at are not those on which balls or barks have been called. If three balls are struck at and missed, and the last one is not caught, either flying or upon the first bound, the striker (or the player running for him) must attempt to make his run, and in such case he can be put out on the bases in the same manner as if he had struck a fair ball. No strike shall be called upon the first ball delivered except the ball be struck at, and neither shall any strike be called when the ball is struck at for the purpose of willfully striking out.

#### HOW PUT OUT.

SEC. 6.—The striker is out if a foul ball is caught, either before touching the ground or upon the first bound; or if a fair ball is struck, and the ball be held before touching the ground; or if a fair ball is struck, and the ball be held by an adversary on first base, before the base runner touches that base; or if a fair ball be caught from the hands or person of a player before having touched the ground; or if a foul ball be similarly caught after touching the ground but once; or if the striker willfully strike at the ball, either to be put out or to balk the catcher. No fair or foul ball, if caught from any other object than the person of a player, even before touching the ground, shall put a player out.

#### THE USE OF PRIVATE BATS.

SEC. 7.—The striker shall be privileged to use his own private bat exclusively, and no other player of the contesting nines shall have any claim to the use of such bat, except by consent of its owner.

#### FOUL BALLS.

SEC. 8.—If the ball, from the stroke of the bat, first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, behind the line of range of home and the first base, or home and the third base, it shall be termed foul, and must be so declared by the umpire, unasked. If the ball first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, either upon or in front of the line of range of those bases, it shall be considered fair. All foul balls must be called whenever the ball, while in the air, is seen to be falling behind the lines of the bases, as above described.



## RULE FOURTH.

## RUNNING THE BASES.

## ORDER OF TAKING BASES.

SECTION 1.—Players must take their bases in the order of striking, and when a fair ball is struck and not caught flying, the first base must be vacated, as also the second and third bases, if they are occupied at the same time. Players may be put out on any base, under these circumstances, in the same manner as when running to the first base; but the moment the ball is caught, or the player running to the first base is put out, the other players running bases shall cease to be forced to vacate their bases, and may return to them.

## OVERRUNNING FIRST BASE.

SEC. 2.—The player running to first base may overrun it without being put out, provided that in so doing he runs either straight forward, on the line of the foul ball line, or to the right of the base; but should he turn to the left, or attempt to make second base, he shall be liable to be put out, as in the case of running to second, third or home base.

## BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

SEC. 3.—Players running bases must touch them, and, so far as possible, keep upon the direct line between them, and must touch them in the following order: first, second, third and home; and if returning, must reverse this order; and should any player run three feet out of this line for the purpose of avoiding the ball in the hands of an adversary, he shall be declared out; or if he fail to touch each base he runs for, he shall be declared out, unless he return to such base before the ball be held on it.

## FORCED OFF BASES.

SEC. 4.—No base runner shall be forced to vacate a base unless as provided in section 1 of this rule; and when the first and second bases, or the three bases, are occupied, and a fair ball is struck the moment the player running to a base is put out, the players occupying the bases ahead of him shall cease to be forced to vacate their bases, and shall be privileged to return to the bases they have vacated, but only at the risk of being put out while off a base.

## RUNNING ON FOULS.

SEC. 5.—No run or base can be made upon a foul ball. Such a ball shall be considered dead, and not in play, until it shall first have been settled in the hands of the pitcher, in any part of the field he may happen to be. In such cases, players running bases shall return to them, and may be put out in so returning, in the same manner as when running to first base. Neither can a run or base be made when a fair ball has been caught without having touched the ground, but such a ball shall



be considered alive and in play. In such cases, also, players running bases shall return to them, and may be put out in so returning, in the same manner as when running to first base, but players, when balls are so caught, may run their bases immediately after the ball has been momentarily settled in the hands of the player catching it.

#### TAKING BASES ON BALKS.

SEC. 6.—When a balk is made by the pitcher, every player running the bases must take one base without being put out, whether it be on a “foul balk” or an ordinary balk.

#### RUNNING ON FLY BALLS.

SEC. 7.—In the case of a fair hit ball on the fly, the player running the bases shall not be entitled to any base touched after the ball has been hit, and before the catch has been made.

#### ON RUNNING HOME.

SEC. 8.—A player running the bases shall, after touching the home base, be entitled to score one run, but if a fair ball be struck when two hands are already out, no player running home at the time the ball is struck can make a run to count in the score of the game if the striker or player running the bases is put out before touching the first base.

#### OBSTRUCTING BASE RUNNERS.

SEC. 9.—If the player is prevented from making a base by the intentional obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base, and shall not be put out. Any obstruction that could readily have been avoided shall be considered as intentional.

#### PUTTING OUT BASE RUNNERS.

SEC. 10.—Any player running the bases is out if at any time he is touched by the ball, while in play, in the hands of an adversary, without some part of his person being on the base, except as provided in section 2 of Rule IV. And should a fielder, with ball in hand, while in the act of touching a base runner while off a base, have the ball knocked out of his hand by the base runner, the latter shall be declared out.

#### RUNNING BASES ON CALLED BALLS.

SEC. 11.—Any player running the bases, who shall have a base given him on called balls, shall be privileged to run the risk of making all the bases he can by fielding errors beyond the base given him; but in such case he shall be liable to be put out by being touched while off the bases, as described in section 10 of Rule IV.

#### SUBSTITUTES.

SEC. 12.—No player shall be allowed a substitute in running the bases, except for illness or injury, unless by a special consent of the captain of the opposing nine; and in such case the latter shall select the player to run as substitute.



## RULE FIFTH.

### THE GAME.

#### THE INNINGS.

SECTION 1.—The game shall consist of nine innings to each side, when, at the close of such number of innings, should the number of runs be equal, the play shall be continued until a majority of runs, upon an equal number of innings, shall be declared, which shall conclude the game. All innings must be concluded at the time the third hand is put out.

#### DRAWN GAMES.

SEC. 2.—Whenever a game of five or more innings on each side is stopped by darkness, rain, or other such causes, and the score at the time is equal on the even innings played, then the game shall be declared drawn; but under no other circumstances shall a drawn game be declared.

#### FIVE INNINGS TO BE PLAYED.

SEC. 3.—Under no circumstances shall a game be considered as played, or a ball be claimed or delivered as the trophy of victory, unless five innings on each side shall have been played to a close. And should darkness or rain intervene before the third hand is put out in the closing part of the fifth innings of a game, the umpire shall declare "no game."

#### NO PLAY IN RAIN.

SEC. 4.—No match shall be commenced when rain is falling, and neither shall play in any such game be continued after rain has fallen over five minutes. Should rain commence to fall during the progress of a match game, the umpire shall promptly note the time it began to rain, and should rain continue for five minutes, he shall suspend play directly; and such suspended game shall not be resumed until, in the opinion of the umpire, the ground is in fit condition for fair fielding.

#### IRREGULAR GAMES.

SEC. 5.—No ball shall be claimed or delivered (except as otherwise provided in these rules) unless it be won in a regular match game; and no match game shall be considered regular if any of the rules of the game be violated by either of the contesting nines, whether by mutual consent or otherwise.

#### POSITION OF PLAYERS.

SEC. 6.—Positions of players and choice of innings shall be



determined by captains previously appointed for that purpose by the respective clubs. The nine fielders of each contesting club shall be privileged to take any position in the field their captains may choose to assign them.

#### LEGAL PLAYERS.

SEC. 7.—In playing all matches, nine players from each club shall constitute a full field; and they shall be members of the club which they represent. They also must not have been members of any other club, in or out of the National Association of Amateur Players—college club nines, composed of actual students, excepted—for sixty days immediately prior to the match. Every player taking part in a regular match game, no matter what number of innings are played, shall be, in the meaning of this section of the rules, considered a member of the club he plays with.

The following is section 7 of rule 5th, governing the Professional clubs:

#### LEGAL PLAYERS.

SEC. 7.—In playing all matches, nine players from each of the two contesting clubs shall constitute a full field, and these players must be regular members of the club they represent. They must also not have been members of any other Base Ball club—whether in or out of the Professional Association—or have played in any match game with any other club for sixty days prior to the date of the match they are to play in—matches played prior to April 1st of the season they play in excepted. Every player taking part in a regular match game, no matter what number of innings are played, shall be, in the meaning of this section of the rules, considered a member of the club he plays with; and all matches shall be regarded as “regular” in which nines of two contesting clubs are opposed to each other.

#### INELIGIBLE PLAYERS.

SEC. 8.—No person who shall, at any time during the year the match is played in, have been constitutionally expelled from another club for dishonorable conduct, shall be competent to take part in any match game; and no player not in the nine taking their position on the field in the third innings of the game, shall be substituted for a player in the nine, except for reason of illness or injury.

#### SERIES OF GAMES.

SEC. 9.—All series of games played between clubs belonging to this Association, must be completed before November 1 of each year; and the club refusing to complete their regular series before such date, shall forfeit such incomplete series.



The following is section 9 of rule 5th, governing the Professional clubs :

#### BREAKING ENGAGEMENTS.

SEC. 9.—No player who has willfully broken a written engagement to a club shall be eligible to take part in any game played by any clubs of the Professional Association during the year in which such engagement was made. No agreement for any engagement shall be considered as binding upon club or player which is not made in writing and signed by at least one witness. This rule shall be binding, unless its penalties be rescinded by a legal decision given by the Judiciary Committee of the Professional Association.

#### FORFEITED GAMES.

SEC. 10.—Whenever a match shall have been determined upon between two clubs, play shall be called at the exact hour appointed; and should either party fail to produce their players within thirty minutes thereafter, the party so failing shall admit a defeat, and shall forfeit the ball to the club having their nine players on the ground ready to play, and the game so forfeited shall be considered as won, and so counted in the list of matches; and the winning club shall be entitled to a score of nine runs to none for any game so forfeited. Should the delinquent club fail to play on account of the recent death of one of its active members, or by an unavoidable accident, however, no such forfeit shall be declared.

#### RECEIVING COMPENSATION.

SEC. 11.—No person who shall be in arrears to any other club than the one he plays with, or shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player, shall be competent to play in any match. All players who play base-ball for place, emolument, or money, shall be regarded as professional players; and no professional player shall take part in any match game; and any club giving any compensation to a player, or having to their knowledge a player in their nine playing in a match for compensation, shall be debarred from membership in this Association.

(The above rule governs only the amateur clubs.)

### RULE SIXTH.

#### THE UMPIRE.

#### THE DUTIES OF THE UMPIRE.

SECTION 1.—The umpire shall take care that the regulations respecting the balls, bats, bases, and the pitchers' and strikers' positions are strictly observed, and he shall require the challenging club to furnish a ball on which the size, weight of the ball, and the name of the manufacturer shall be stamped. He



shall be sole judge of the fair and unfair play, and shall determine all disputes and differences which may occur during the game, and there shall be no appeal from his decision, except through the Judiciary Committee of the Amateur Association. He shall take special care to declare all foul balls and balks immediately upon their occurrence, in a distinct and audible manner. He shall, in every instance, before leaving the ground, declare the winning club, and shall record his decision in the books of the scorers. The umpire shall also require that the game be recorded by a scorer for each of the contesting clubs. No game, however, shall be forfeited from the failure of the umpire to properly discharge his duties.

#### PAYING AND CHANGING UMPIRES.

SEC. 2.—No person shall be permitted to act as umpire in any match if he receives compensation for his services as umpire. Neither shall the umpire be changed during a match, unless with the consent of both the captains of the contesting nines, except for reasons of illness or injury, or for violation of the above rules.

#### REVERSING DECISIONS.

SEC. 3.—No decision given by the umpire shall be reversed upon the testimony of any player; and neither shall the umpire be guided in his decision by any such testimony. The captains of each nine shall alone be allowed to appeal for a reversal of the decision of the umpire, and then only in the case of a palpable error in misinterpreting the rules.

#### INTERFERING WITH UMPIRES AND PLAYERS.

SEC. 4.—No person shall be permitted to approach the umpire, or in any manner to interrupt or interfere during the progress of the game. The umpire shall require the captain or players of the side to the bat to remain at a reasonable distance (at least 15 feet) from the home, first, third base, and outside the foul lines; also, to avoid interfering with the fielders when directing the movements of players running the bases. If either side persists in infringing this rule the umpire shall declare the game forfeited by the score of 9 to 0 against the side violating it.

#### SUSPENDING PLAY.

SEC. 5.—The umpire in any match shall determine when play shall be suspended; and, if the game can not be fairly concluded, it shall be decided by the score of the last equal innings played; unless one nine shall have completed their innings, and the other nine shall have exceeded the score of their opponents in their incompleted innings, in which case, the nine having the highest score shall be declared the winners; also in all games terminating similarly, the total score obtained shall be recorded as the score of the game.



## CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

SEC. 6.—When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with, and the party failing to take their appointed position in the game within five minutes thereafter shall forfeit the game. All such forfeited games shall be recorded as won by a score of nine runs to none, and the game so won shall be placed to the credit of the nine ready to continue the game. When the umpire calls "time," play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, or base run or ball called.

## ENDING A GAME.

SEC. 7.—When the umpire "calls" a game it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

## DEAD BALLS DELIVERED TO THE BAT.

SEC. 8.—Whenever a ball touches the umpire, or is accidentally stopped by him—unless it be a passed ball—it shall be considered dead, and not in play until again settled in the hands of the pitcher while in his position, and no such dead ball shall put a player out, nor shall any base be run, or run scored on such a ball.

## RIPPED BALLS.

SEC. 9.—In the case of a ball becoming ripped, out of shape, or, in the opinion of the umpire, otherwise unfit to play with, the umpire shall call for a new ball at the end of an even innings, said new ball to be furnished by the club furnishing the ball for the game.

## BETTING PROHIBITED.

SEC. 10.—No person engaged in a match, either as umpire, scorer, or player, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any bet upon the game.

## INFRINGING THE RULES.

SEC. 11.—Any club willfully infringing any rule of the game shall, after trial by the competent Judiciary Committee, be liable, for the first offense, to the penalty of suspension from membership of the Association, for any period the said committee may direct, not exceeding one year; and expulsion from such membership for the second offense. All games in which any of the rules of the Association are infringed, shall also be considered forfeited games, and shall be recorded as games won by a score of nine runs to none, and against the club infringing the rules.



## RULE SEVENTH.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SPECIAL GROUND RULES.

SECTION 1.—Clubs may adopt such rules respecting balls knocked beyond outside of the bounds of the field as the circumstances of the ground may demand; and these rules shall govern all matches played upon the ground, provided that they are distinctly made known to the umpire previous to the commencement of the game, but not otherwise.

## THE CATCHER'S FENCE.

SEC. 2.—No fence shall be erected within ninety feet back of the home base of a ball-field, except such fence marks the boundary line of the grounds on which the field is laid. And in case such fence be located within ninety feet of the home base, then each ball passing the catcher and touching the fence, shall give each base-runner one base without his being put out.

## STOPPING THE BALL.

SEC. 3.—If a fielder stops the ball with his hat or cap, no player can be put out on such ball, and each player running the bases when the ball is so caught or stopped shall be entitled to one base; or if a ball be stopped in any way by any person or persons not engaged in the game, no player can be put out unless the ball shall first have been settled in the hands of the pitcher while he stands within the lines of his position.

## OBSTRUCTING FIELDERS.

SEC. 4.—Any player who shall intentionally prevent an adversary from catching or fielding the ball, or any base runner who shall, in any way, prevent a fielder from catching a fly-ball from the bat—fair or foul—shall be declared out.

## THE BATTING SIDE TOUCHING THE BALL.

SEC. 5.—Any player who shall designedly let the ball strike him, or kick the ball when at the bat, or when running the bases, and thereby prevent an adversary from holding or fielding such ball, shall be declared out.

The above ends the Amateur code of rules. The eighth rule refers exclusively to the Professional championship contests, and is as follows:

## CHAMPIONSHIP RULES.

SECTION 1.—All clubs desiring to contest for the championship must make application in writing to the chairman of the Championship Committee, hereinafter mentioned, on or before May 1st of each year, and no clubs shall be admitted as con-



testants after that date. Each application must be accompanied by a remittance of (\$10) ten dollars. The chairman shall keep a record of the clubs so applying, and he shall announce the names of the clubs contesting for the title, by publication. Clubs shall be eligible to contest in championship games from the date of their *entree* as contestants.

SEC. 2.—The series for the championship shall be nine games, and each club shall play nine games with every other contesting club at such time and place as they may mutually agree upon. All games must be played before November 1st of each year.

SEC. 3.—No game shall count in the series of championship contests in which any of the rules of the Professional Association shall have been violated, and no games of clubs who have not played at least five games with each of the contesting clubs, shall count in the championship series.

SEC. 4.—The club winning the greatest number of games in the championship series, with clubs entering for the championship during the season, shall be declared champions of the United States.

SEC. 5.—In case of a tie in the total number of championship games played during the season between two or more contesting clubs, the championship committee shall examine the records of the clubs so tying, and the one having the greatest number of victories over the leading nines of the contesting clubs shall be declared champions of the United States.

SEC. 6.—A championship streamer shall be purchased by the said championship committee, with the funds accompanying the application of clubs, and they shall present the same on or before November 15th, of each year, to the club entitled to receive it.

SEC. 7.—Every game played between any two of the professional clubs entering for the championship shall be counted as a regular match game from the time of the date of entry to November 1st; and no "exhibition" or "tournament" game shall be played between any two of the professional clubs entering for the championship until each has completed their championship series with each other.

In the convention, W. J. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this association adopt the Ryan match ball for use in all professional match games for the championship.

Inasmuch as the convention failed to embody this rule in the code of rules governing championship contests—given above—the contestants do not violate any rule of the championship code by playing with any other ball than the Ryan ball, provided the ball played with is of *regulation* dimensions.



## THE CHAMPION CLUB OF 1873.

### THE BOSTON CLUB RECORD.

The following is a full statistical report of the Boston Club's play, giving the average of each individual player, and an accurate recapitulation of the work of 1872, carefully compiled by John J. Ryan, who filled in such an able manner, last season, the position of scorer, that his valuable services as a strong out fielder and fine batsman were only called into requisition in a few games:

#### CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

		Boston.			Opp.	
		INN.	R.	1B.	R.	1B.
April	30, National, at Washington.....	9	26	21	3	6
May	1, Olympic, at Washington.....	9	8	10	1	6
"	2, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	9	5	8	4	6
"	4, Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	7	11	10	12
"	6, Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	23	21	3	4
"	8, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	9	18	2	5
"	9, Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	9	20	24	0	2
"	11, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	4	9	2	5
"	18, Troy, at Boston.....	9	4	9	2	7
"	29, Troy, at Troy.....	9	10	15	7	13
June	5, Baltimore, at Boston.....	9	7	9	0	2
"	8, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	9	15	17	2	5
"	10, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	11	3	7	2	13
"	12, Athletic, at Boston.....	9	13	13	4	9
"	15, Mansfield, at Boston.....	9	24	23	3	11
"	17, Atlantic, at Boston.....	9	6	9	4	9
"	18, Atlantic, at Boston.....	9	20	18	6	9
"	20, Eckford, At Boston.....	9	24	25	4	5
"	22, Baltimore, at Boston.....	9	9	11	3	8
July	1, Cleveland, at Boston.....	9	17	22	0	8
"	2, Cleveland, at Boston.....	9	9	10	8	12
"	3, Mansfield, at Hartford.....	9	16	16	6	13
"	4, Mansfield, at Hartford.....	9	25	25	12	15
"	20, Troy, at Boston.....	9	10	16	17	24
"	27, Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	1	4	9	7
"	29, Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	11	17	25	12	14
Aug.	2, Atlantic, at Boston.....	9	26	26	3	7
"	3, Atlantic, at Boston.....	9	8	11	1	6
"	10, Mutual, at Boston.....	9	9	16	3	9
"	13, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	4	10	2	2



## DIME BASE BALL PLAYER.

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Aug.	14,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	12	14	6	11
"	17,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	9	18	16	7	13
"	31,	Mutual, at Boston.....	9	4	10	2	4
Sept.	5,	Athletic, at Boston.....	9	16	23	4	14
"	7,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	5	9	11	3
"	9,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	8	5	9	5	11
"	11,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	9	8	10	7	11
"	12,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	2	10	3	8
"	14,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	4	9	6	9
"	21,	Mutual, at Boston.....	9	11	16	10	17
Oct.	1,	Baltimore, at Boston.....	9	8	15	3	8
"	4,	Athletic, at Boston.....	9	10	13	8	14
"	5,	Athletic, at Boston.....	9	10	11	0	3
"	7,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	1	6	5	6
"	9,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	3	13	6	9
"	12,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	6	9	8	8	6
"	22,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	9	4	10	3	7

Grand total..... 509 661 237 398

## AMATEUR GAMES.

April	6,	Picked nine, at Boston.....	9	32	30	0	6
"	13,	Harvard College, at Boston....	9	12	15	2	7
"	20,	Harvard College, at Boston....	9	7	11	1	2
"	24,	Tuft's College, at Boston.....	9	43	37	5	6
"	27,	Harvard College, at Boston....	9	26	25	2	5
"	29,	Olympic, at Philadelphia.....	9	15	16	9	13
June	1,	King Philip's, at Boston.....	9	31	26	0	3
"	27,	George M. Roth, at Boston.....	9	25	16	0	5
July	26,	Resolute, at Waverly.....	9	9	16	1	4
Aug.	6,	Pastime, at Belfast.....	8	35	35	1	2
"	16,	Seneca, at Oil City.....	6	9	11	3	8
"	20,	Ypsilanti, at Ypsilanti.....	9	40	31	3	7
"	21,	Empire, at Detroit.....	9	35	30	2	8
"	22,	Athletic, at London.....	9	52	47	3	5
"	23,	Maple Leaf, at Guelph.....	9	29	26	7	14
"	24,	Dauntless, at Toronto.....	9	68	59	0	1
"	26,	Independent, at Toronto.....	9	52	49	4	3
"	27,	Ottawa, at Ottawa.....	9	64	51	0	4
"	28,	Pastime, at Ogdensburg.....	9	66	56	1	8
"	29,	Montreal, at Montreal.....	9	63	55	3	5
Sept.	28,	Boston Junior, at Boston.....	9	9	9	8	10
"	30,	Boston Junior, at Boston.....	9	16	13	3	7
Nov.	8,	Pastime, at Providence.....	9	34	18	4	7
"	9,	Tuft's College, at Boston.....	9	38	38	7	8

Grand total..... 810 719 69 148

## EXHIBITION GAMES.

Aug.	19,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	9	12	15	7	13
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## PROFESSIONAL CLUB VICTORIES.

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The following is the record of the regular victories obtained by the six clubs of the professional arena, which played from May to November, in 1872:

### ATLANTIC.

			<i>Atl.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
July	2,	Mutual.....	11	10
Aug.	6,	Mansfield.....	15	8
"	7,	Baltimore.....	10	8
"	9,	Mansfield.....	11	8
Sept.	11,	Eckford.....	19	17
"	28,	Mutual.....	9	5
Oct.	9,	Boston.....	6	3
"	21,	Eckford.....	8	3

Total, 8 games.

### ATHLETIC.

			<i>Ath.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
May	1,	Baltimore.....	34	19
"	4,	Boston.....	10	7
"	13,	Troy.....	25	5
"	18,	Cleveland.....	31	7
"	21,	Olympic.....	15	13
"	29,	Mansfield.....	27	11
June	3,	National.....	13	2
"	8,	Mutual.....	19	0
"	15,	Atlantic.....	11	1
"	17,	Baltimore.....	14	3
"	22,	Cleveland.....	9	8
"	24,	Troy.....	6	2
July	4,	Eckford.....	16	3
"	8,	Cleveland.....	13	8
"	27,	Boston.....	8	1
Aug.	3,	Mansfield.....	17	4
"	5,	Baltimore.....	24	9
"	10,	Baltimore.....	15	6
"	12,	Eckford.....	12	9
"	19,	Mutual.....	14	13
"	28,	Atlantic.....	26	12
"	31,	Eckford.....	9	0
Sept.	2,	Mutual.....	5	4
"	7,	Atlantic.....	8	3



Sept.	14,	Boston	6	4
"	16,	Eckford	20	1
"	18,	Atlantic	12	4
"	19,	Eckford	15	4
"	26,	Baltimore	11	6
Oct.	7,	Boston	5	1

Total, 30 games.

## BALTIMORE.

			<i>Batt.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
April	18,	Olympic	16	0
"	20,	National	21	1
"	22,	Mutual	14	8
"	27,	National	23	5
May	7,	Olympic	22	5
"	11,	Troy	8	1
"	16,	Cleveland	21	12
"	24,	Mansfield	13	6
"	29,	Cleveland	5	2
"	30,	Cleveland	13	4
June	3,	Troy	19	12
"	13,	Atlantic	17	7
"	19,	Mansfield	11	5
"	26,	National	9	1
"	28,	Athletic	17	10
July	4,	Troy	20	4
"	9,	Cleveland	7	5
Aug.	1,	Mansfield	8	4
"	2,	Mansfield	19	9
"	8,	Mutual	12	8
"	13,	Eckford	5	1
"	20,	Mutual	11	5
"	22,	Athletic	8	3
"	24,	Athletic	12	8
"	26,	Mutual	10	7
"	27,	Eckford	15	8
"	30,	Eckford	11	1
Sept.	5,	Atlantic	10	2
"	6,	Atlantic	15	6
"	12,	Eckford	2	1
"	13,	Eckford	18	1
"	30,	Athletic	6	3
Oct.	5,	Atlantic	39	14

Total, 33 games.

## BOSTON.

			<i>Bost.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
April	30,	National	27	3
May	1,	Olympic	8	1
"	2,	Baltimore	5	4
"	7,	Atlantic	23	3



May	8,	Mutual	9	2
"	9,	Eckford	20	0
"	1,	Mutual	4	2
"	18,	Troy	4	2
"	19,	Troy	10	7
"	26,	Baltimore	7	0
June	8,	Baltimore	15	2
"	10,	Mutual	3	2
"	12,	Athletic	13	4
"	15,	Mansfield	24	3
"	17,	Atlantic	6	4
"	18,	Atlantic	20	6
"	20,	Eckford	24	4
"	29,	Atlantic	17	12
July	1,	Cleveland	17	0
"	2,	Cleveland	9	8
"	3,	Mansfield	16	6
"	4,	Mansfield	25	12
Aug.	2,	Atlantic	26	3
"	3,	Atlantic	8	1
"	10,	Mutual	9	3
"	13,	Mutual	4	2
"	14,	Atlantic	12	6
"	17,	Cleveland	18	7
"	19,	Cleveland	12	7
"	31,	Mutual	4	2
Sept.	5,	Athletic	16	4
"	11,	Baltimore	8	7
"	21,	Mutual	11	10
Oct.	2,	Baltimore	8	3
"	4,	Athletic	10	8
"	5,	Athletic	10	0
"	12,	Baltimore	9	8
"	22,	Eckford	4	3
Total, 38 games.				

## ECKFORD.

			<i>Eck.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
Aug.	9,	Baltimore	10	1
"	19,	Atlantic	4	3
Sept.	24,	Atlantic	13	7
Total, 3 games.				

## MUTUAL.

			<i>Mut.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
April	23,	Olympic	25	5
"	24,	National	11	7
"	25,	Baltimore	13	11
"	29,	Mansfield	12	0
May	4,	Baltimore	11	9



May	18,	Eckford.....	24	6
"	21,	Cleveland.....	15	6
June	1,	Athletic.....	3	2
"	3,	Mansfield.....	6	4
"	6,	Troy.....	8	2
"	11,	Troy.....	12	4
"	17,	Troy.....	6	5
"	29,	Eckford.....	27	8
July	4,	Cleveland.....	20	1
"	8,	Atlantic.....	17	10
"	13,	Athletic.....	8	0
"	20,	Athletic.....	11	6
"	27,	Mansfield.....	26	9
Aug.	1,	Atlantic.....	5	4
"	5,	Mansfield.....	14	3
"	22,	Atlantic.....	15	4
"	24,	Eckford.....	7	2
Sept.	3,	Athletic.....	18	11
"	5,	Eckford.....	9	6
"	7,	Boston.....	11	5
"	12,	Boston.....	3	2
"	14,	Atlantic.....	7	0
"	16,	Atlantic.....	12	4
"	17,	Athletic.....	10	3
"	25,	Athletic.....	14	13
Oct.	2,	Atlantic.....	10	2
"	4,	Baltimore.....	18	8
"	5,	Eckford.....	7	3

Total, 33 games.

#### SUMMARY.

Clubs	Won.	Lost.
Boston.....	38	8
Baltimore.....	33	..
Athletic.....	30	14
Mutual.....	30	20
Atlantic.....	8	..
Eckford.....	3	.



## PROFESSIONAL CLUB DEFEATS.

The appended record shows the regular defeats sustained by the six clubs of the professional arena, which played from May to November, in 1872:

### ATLANTIC.

		<i>Atl.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
May	2, Mansfield, at Middletown.....	2	8
"	3, Troy, at Troy.....	3	16
"	6, Troy, at Brooklyn.....	1	17
"	7, Boston, at Brooklyn.....	3	23
"	20, Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	7	16
June	13, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	7	17
"	15, Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	1	11
"	17, Boston, at Boston.....	4	6
"	18, Boston, at Boston.....	6	20
July	8, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	10	17
"	29, Boston, at Brooklyn.....	12	17
Aug.	1, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	5
"	2, Boston, at Boston.....	3	26
"	3, Boston, at Boston.....	1	8
"	14, Boston, at Brooklyn.....	6	12
"	19, Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	3	4
"	22, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	15
"	28, Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	12	26
Sept.	5, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	2	10
"	6, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	6	15
"	7, Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	3	8
"	14, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	0	7
"	16, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	12
"	18, Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	4	12
"	24, Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	7	13
Oct.	2, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	2	10
"	5, Baltimore, at Brooklyn.....	14	39

### ATHLETIC.

		<i>Ath.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
May	20, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	4	7
June	1, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	2	5
"	12, Boston, at Boston.....	4	15
"	28, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	10	17
July	13, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	0	8
"	20, Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	6	11
Aug.	22, Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	5	8
"	24, Baltimore, at Philadelphia.....	8	12
Sept.	3, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	11	18
"	5, Boston, at Boston.....	4	16



Sept.	17,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	10
"	25,	Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	13	14
"	30,	Baltimore, at Philadelphia.....	3	6
Oct.	4,	Boston, at Boston.....	8	10
"	5,	Boston, at Boston.....	0	10
"	16,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	5	9

## BOSTON.

			<i>Bos.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
May	4,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	7	10
July	20,	Troy, at Boston.....	10	17
"	27,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	1	8
Sept.	7,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	5	11
"	12,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	2	3
"	14,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	4	6
Oct.	7,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	1	5
"	9,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	3	6
"	10,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	11
"	15,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	5	7
"	19,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	5	9

## BALTIMORE.

			<i>Balt.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
April	25,	Mutual, at Baltimore.....	11	13
May	1,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	19	34
"	2,	Boston, at Baltimore.....	4	5
"	4,	Mutual, at Baltimore.....	9	11
June	1,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	4	7
"	6,	Boston, at Boston.....	0	7
"	8,	Boston, at Baltimore.....	2	15
"	17,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	3	14
"	22,	Boston, at Boston.....	3	9
Aug.	5,	Athletic, at Baltimore.....	9	24
"	7,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8	10
"	9,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	1	10
"	10,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	6	15
Sept.	10,	Boston, at Baltimore.....	7	8
"	26,	Athletic, at Baltimore.....	6	11
Oct.	2,	Boston, at Boston.....	3	8
"	4,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8	18
"	12,	Boston, at Baltimore.....	8	9
"	19,	Mutual, at Washington.....	3	15

## ECKFORD.

			<i>Eck.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
May	7,	Troy, at Brooklyn.....	11	17
"	9,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	0	20
"	18,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6	24
"	21,	Troy, at Troy.....	8	16
June	20,	Boston, at Boston.....	4	24
"	21,	Mansfield, at Hartford.....	6	26



June	22,	Mansfield, at Middletown.....	6	36
"	29,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8	27
July	4,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	3	16
"	6,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	5	24
"	9,	Troy, at Brooklyn.....	3	15
Aug.	12,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	12
"	13,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	1	5
"	24,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	2	7
"	27,	Baltimore, at Brooklyn.....	8	15
"	30,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	1	11
"	31,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	0	9
Sept.	5,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6	9
"	11,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	17	19
"	12,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	1	2
"	13,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	1	18
"	16,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	1	20
"	19,	Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	4	15
Oct.	5,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	7
"	21,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	3	6
"	22,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	3	4

## MUTUAL.

			<i>Mut.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
April	22,	Baltimore, in Baltimore.....	8	14
May	8,	Boston, in Brooklyn.....	2	9
"	11,	Boston, in Boston.....	2	4
"	15,	Troy, in Brooklyn.....	1	5
June	8,	Athletic, in Philadelphia.....	0	19
"	10,	Boston, in Brooklyn.....	2	3
"	15,	Cleveland, in Cleveland.....	4	11
"	20,	Troy, in Chicago.....	2	13
July	2,	Atlantic, in Brooklyn.....	10	11
"	10,	Troy, in Brooklyn.....	4	7
"	19,	Baltimore, in Baltimore.....	4	19
Aug.	8,	Baltimore, in Brooklyn.....	8	12
"	10,	Boston, in Boston.....	3	9
"	13,	Boston, in Brooklyn.....	2	4
"	19,	Athletic, in Philadelphia.....	12	14
"	20,	Baltimore, in Baltimore.....	5	11
"	26,	Baltimore, in Brooklyn.....	7	10
"	31,	Boston, in Boston.....	2	4
Sept.	2,	Athletic, in Philadelphia.....	4	5
"	20,	Boston, in Boston.....	4	11
"	21,	Boston, in Boston.....	10	11
"	28,	Atlantic, in Brooklyn.....	5	9
Oct.	9,	Athletic, in Brooklyn.....	7	9
"	11,	Boston, in Brooklyn.....	6	8
"	12,	Athletic, in Brooklyn.....	5	11
"	16,	Boston, in Brooklyn.....	3	7



## THE DISBANDED CLUB RECORDS.

As a matter of reference there is given below the scores of the games won and lost by the disbanded clubs:

### CLEVELAND.

			<i>Cleve.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
May	14,	National, at Washington.....	13	10
"	15,	Olympic, at Washington.....	16	2
"	16,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	12	21
"	18,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	7	31
"	20,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	16	7
"	21,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	15	6
"	22,	Mansfield, at Middletown.....	5	10
"	23,	Boston, at Boston.....	2	10
"	24,	Troy, at Troy.....	3	12
"	29,	Baltimore, at Chicago.....	2	5
"	30,	Baltimore, at Chicago.....	4	13
June	1,	Baltimore, at Cleveland.....	7	4
"	15,	Mutual, at Cleveland.....	11	4
"	22,	Athletic, at Cleveland.....	8	9
July	1,	Boston, at Boston.....	9	17
"	2,	Boston, at Boston.....	8	9
"	4,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	1	20
"	5,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	3	10
"	6,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	24	5
"	8,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	8	13
"	9,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	5	7
Aug.	17,	Boston, at Cleveland.....	7	18
"	19,	Boston, at Cleveland.....	7	12

### MANSFIELD.

			<i>Mans.</i>	<i>Opp.</i>
April	26,	Troy, at Troy.....	0	10
"	27,	Troy, at Troy.....	10	27
"	29,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	0	12
May	2,	Atlantic, at Middleton.....	8	2
"	16,	Troy, at Middleton.....	10	18
"	22,	Cleveland, at Middleton.....	10	5
"	24,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	6	13
"	25,	National, at Washington.....	28	23
"	29,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	11	27
June	3,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	6
"	15,	Boston, at Boston.....	3	24
"	19,	Baltimore, at Middleton.....	5	11



June	21,	Eckford, at Hartford.....	26	6
"	22,	Eckford, at Middleton.....	36	6
July	3,	Boston, at Hartford.....	6	16
"	4,	Boston, at Middleton.....	12	25
"	23,	Troy, at Springfield.....	0	7
"	27,	Mutual, at Middleton.....	9	26
Aug.	1,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	4	8
"	2,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	9	19
"	3,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	4	17
"	5,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	14
"	6,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8	15
"	9,	Atlantic, at Hartford.....	3	11

## NATIONAL.

			Nat'l.	Opp.
April	20,	Baltimore, at Washington.....	1	21
"	24,	Mutual, at Washington.....	7	11
"	27,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	5	23
"	30,	Boston, at Washington.....	3	27
May	8,	Troy, at Washington.....	8	21
"	14,	Cleveland, at Washington.....	10	13
"	24,	Olympic, at Washington.....	7	11
"	25,	Mansfield, at Washington.....	23	28
June	3,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	2	12
"	27,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	1	9

## OLYMPIC.

			Olym.	Opp.
April	18,	Baltimore, at Washington.....	0	16
"	23,	Mutual, at Washington.....	5	25
May	1,	Boston, at Washington.....	1	8
"	7,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	5	22
"	9,	Troy, at Washington.....	2	18
"	15,	Cleveland, at Washington.....	2	16
"	17,	National, at Washington.....	15	13
"	21,	Athletic, at Washington.....	13	15
"	24,	National, at Washington.....	11	7

## TROY.

			Troy.	Opp.
April	26,	Mansfield, at Troy.....	10	0
"	27,	Mansfield, at Troy.....	27	10
May	3,	Atlantic, at Troy.....	16	3
"	6,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	17	1
"	7,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	17	11
"	8,	National, at Washington.....	21	8
"	9,	Olympic, at Washington.....	18	2
"	11,	Baltimore, at Baltimore.....	1	8
"	13,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	5	25
"	15,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	5	1
"	16,	Mansfield, at Middletown.....	18	10



May	18,	Boston, at Boston.....	2	4
"	21,	Eckford, at Troy.....	16	8
"	24,	Cleveland, at Troy.....	12	4
"	29,	Boston, at Troy.....	7	10
June	3,	Baltimore, at Troy.....	12	19
"	6,	Mutual, at Troy.....	2	8
"	11,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	12
"	17,	Mutual, at Chicago.....	5	6
"	20,	Mutual, at Chicago.....	13	2
"	24,	Athletic, at Chicago.....	2	6
July	4,	Baltimore, at Chicago.....	4	20
"	9,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	15	3
"	20,	Boston, at Boston.....	17	10
"	23,	Mansfield, at Springfield.....	7	0



## THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1872.

Eleven professional clubs entered the arena to contest for the professional pennant in May, 1872, and yet but six were in existence in October of that year. Of the six clubs that weathered the season successfully, four—the Athletic, Baltimore, Boston, and Mutual—were regularly salaried organizations, while the Atlantics and Eckfords were co-operative concerns. The Boston won the greatest number of championship games, and therefore became entitled to fly the pennant during 1873. The following table gives the runs and base hits made by the four leading professional organizations in their contests with each other, by which we find that the Athletics in nine games with the Bostons scored an average of 5:66 runs to a game to their opponent's 7:44; in ten games with the Baltimores scored an average to a game of 12:90 to their opponent's 9:30, and in nine games with the Mutuals averaged 8:11 runs to a game to their opponent's 8:88. The Boston club in seven games with the Baltimore averaged 8:71 runs to their opponent's 3:85, and the Baltimore club in eleven games with the Mutuals averaged 8:54 to their opponent's 8:09:

ATHLETIC VERSUS BOSTON.				ATHLETIC VERSUS BALTIMORE.			
<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>
10	12	7	10	34	33	19	17
4	9	13	14	14	14	3	9
9	8	1	4	10	10	17	14
4	13	16	23	15	21	6	13
5	11	5	10	24	26	9	12
6	12	4	8	8	8	12	11
8	14	10	13	3	9	8	10
0	3	10	11	11	7	6	12
5	10	1	8	7	11	7	11
—	—	—	—	3	8	6	8
51	92	67	101	129	147	93	117

ATHLETIC VERSUS MUTUAL.				BOSTON VERSUS BALTIMORE.			
<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>
2	9	3	5	5	8	4	5
19	25	0	5	7	9	0	2
0	5	8	14	15	17	2	5
6	12	11	14	9	11	3	7
5	8	4	6	8	15	3	8
14	21	12	15	8	10	7	12
11	16	18	19	9	5	8	4
3	8	10	16	—	—	—	—
13	17	14	18	64	75	27	43
—	—	—	—				
73	121	80	112				



BOSTON VERSUS MUTUAL.				BALTIMORE VERSUS MUTUAL.			
<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Runs.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>
9	17	2	3	14	16	8	5
4	8	2	5	11	20	13	16
3	8	2	13	9	12	11	10
9	16	3	9	12	18	8	9
4	10	2	2	10	16	7	7
4	10	2	4	11	9	5	9
2	10	3	8	6	14	6	12
5	10	11	12	7	9	7	7
11	16	10	16	8	13	18	19
~	~	~	~	4	5	1	3
51	105	37	72	2	7	5	5
				~	~	~	~
				94	139	89	102

### THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Below we give the summary of the legal games won and lost in the professional championship arena in 1872, in the order of won games:

<i>Clubs Entering.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Boston.....	39	8	47
Baltimore.....	34	19	53
Mutual.....	34	20	54
Athletic.....	30	14	44
Troy.....	15	10	25
Atlantic.....	8	27	35
Cleveland.....	6	15	21
Mansfield.....	5	19	24
Eckford.....	3	26	29
Olympic.....	2	7	9
National.....	0	11	11

Taking the average of games won and lost, the four clubs taking the lead are the Boston, Athletic, Baltimore, and Mutual. The record of the season of 1871, which terminated with the Athletics as the holders of the pennant, showed the appended result in games won, lost and played:

	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Athletic.....	22	7	29
Boston.....	22	10	32
Chicago.....	20	9	29
Mutual.....	17	18	35
Olympic.....	16	15	31
Troy.....	15	15	30
Cleveland.....	10	19	29
Kekionga.....	7	21	28
Rockford.....	6	21	27



The Boston nine were in equity the legal champions, but the committee decided that games which the Athletics lost were illegal, on account of Hastings playing before his time was up, while the games which the Bostons lost, in which Hall took part illegally, were decided to be legal. This gave two victories to the Athletics which they were not entitled to unless the same rule had been applied to the games of the Boston club. Below we give the full record of the champion games for 1872:

NAMES OF CLUBS.	Athletic...	Atlantic...	Baltimore...	Boston...	Cleveland...	Eckford...	Mansfield...	Mutual...	National...	Olympic...	Troy...	Total won..	Total played.
Athletic .....	..	4	5	4	3	5	2	3	1	1	2	30	44
Atlantic .....	0	..	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	8	35
Baltimore .....	4	4	..	0	4	5	4	5	3	2	3	34	53
Boston .....	4	7	7	..	4	3	3	7	1	1	2	39	47
Cleveland .....	0	1	1	0	..	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	21
Eckford .....	0	2	1	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	3	29
Mansfield .....	0	1	0	0	1	2	..	0	1	0	0	5	24
Mutual .....	6	6	4	2	2	5	4	..	1	1	3	34	54
National .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	11
Olympic .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	0	2	9
Troy .....	0	2	0	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	..	15	25
Total lost .....	14	27	19	8	15	26	19	20	11	7	10	176	362

The following record of the season's play for 1871 will be found interesting as showing the difference between the play of the professional contestants:

NAMES OF CLUBS.	Athletic...	Boston...	Chicago...	Cleveland...	Haymakers	Kekionga.	Mutual...	Olympic...	Rockford.	Total won
Athletic .....	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	23
Boston .....	3	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	22
Chicago .....	2	3	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	20
Cleveland .....	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	10
Haymakers .....	0	2	1	2	0	3	3	2	2	15
Kekionga .....	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	7
Mutual .....	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	3	3	17
Olympic .....	0	1	2	3	3	3	1	0	3	16
Rockford .....	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
Total lost .....	7	10	9	19	15	21	18	15	21	135



## THE CHAMPION CLUB'S AVERAGES.

The following are the individual averages of the "Red Stockings"—the champion Boston club nine of 1873—for the season of 1872. The record places Barnes in the van in batting.

## AVERAGES IN CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

NAMES.	Games.....	First base hits...	Total put out....	Total assisted...	Average 1b hits..	Percent'ge 1b hits to times at bat.	Average put out.	Average assisted.
Barnes, 2d b.....	44	95	123	143	2.15	.404	2.79	3.25
Leonard, l. f.....	45	83	59	26	1.84	.341	1.31	0.57
Spalding, p.....	47	82	29	90	1.74	.338	0.61	1.91
G. Wright, s. s.....	47	85	95	201	1.80	.336	2.02	4.27
McVey, c.....	45	73	145	33	1.22	.306	3.22	0.73
Rogers, r. f.....	44	59	104	4	1.34	.294	2.36	0.09
Schafer, 3d b.....	47	59	85	115	1.25	.262	1.78	2.44
H. Wright, c. f.....	47	56	68	7	1.19	.261	1.44	0.17
Gould, 1st b.....	44	55	508	5	1.22	.256	11.54	0.11
Birdsall, c.....	16	14	50	17	0.87	.179	3.12	1.06

Barnes also has the best average for the entire season's play, closely followed by George Wright, and the standing of the others can be ascertained by a glance at the following table:

## ENTIRE SEASON'S AVERAGE.

NAMES.	Games.....	First base hits.	Total put out..	Total assisted.	Average 1b hits	Percent. 1b hits to times at bat	Average put out	Average assisted.
Barnes, 2d b.....	79	198	214	262	2.50	.419	2.79	3.31
G. Wright, s. s.....	82	199	152	326	2.42	.400	1.85	3.97
Ryan, r. f.....	7	16	4	0	2.28	.380	0.57	....
Leonard, l. f.....	81	181	104	43	2.23	.373	1.28	0.53
Spalding, p.....	83	175	62	154	2.10	.372	0.74	1.85
McVey, c.....	76	150	245	64	2.06	.365	3.09	0.84
Gould, 1st b.....	77	144	865	13	1.87	.342	11.23	0.16
Rogers, r. f.....	7	128	184	12	1.75	.340	2.52	0.06
H. Wright, c. f.....	81	139	90	42	1.71	.339	1.11	0.51
Schafer, 3d b.....	83	132	150	177	1.59	.294	1.80	2.13
Birdsall, 1st b.....	37	52	107	41	1.40	.292	2.89	1.10



## BATTING AVERAGES.

The following tabular statement, prepared by Mr. Al Wright, of the Athletic club, gives the batting averages in the championship games played. Force, of the Baltimore club, takes the lead, closely followed by Meyerle, of the Athletics; these two, however, only played during part of last season with their respective nines, and therefore these figures are not a comparative test of their ability as batsmen, although they are unquestionably very strong in that department of the game. McGeary, Anson, Fisler and Cuthbert, of the Athletics, who come next, played the entire season, and therefore their merit as batsmen deserves a favorable mention. By a perusal of the following figures it will be seen that the Athletics have the best batting averages, six of their players being found among the first eleven on the list, the Bostons coming next, the Baltimore third, and the mutual last:

<i>Club.</i>	<i>Games.</i>	<i>B. Hits.</i>	<i>Av. B. Hits to Game.</i>
Force, of the Baltimore.....	11	20	1.81
Meyerle, of the Athletic.....	15	26	1.73
McGeary, of the Athletic.....	28	48	1.71
Anson, of the Athletic.....	28	47	1.67
Fisler, of the Athletic.....	28	47	1.67
Cuthbert, of the Athletic.....	28	47	1.67
Barnes, of the Boston.....	22	36	1.63
Leonard, of the Boston.....	25	40	1.60
Spalding, of the Boston.....	25	38	1.52
Hatfield, of the Mutual.....	29	44	1.51
McBride, of the Athletic.....	28	42	1.50
Craver, of the Baltimore.....	12	17	1.50
Geo. Wright, of the Boston.....	25	37	1.48
Higham, of the Baltimore.....	22	31	1.40
Eggler, of the Mutual.....	29	39	1.34
Hall, of the Baltimore.....	26	35	1.34
McVey, of the Boston.....	24	32	1.33
Pike, of the Baltimore.....	26	33	1.26
Bechtel, of the Mutual.....	38	35	1.25
Mills, of the Baltimore.....	27	34	1.25
Hicks, of the Mutual.....	29	36	1.24
Hicks, of the Mutual.....	28	34	1.21
Radcliff, of the Baltimore.....	29	36	1.18
Fulmer, of the Mutual.....	24	28	1.16
Malone, of the Athletic.....	28	32	1.14
Treacy, of the Athletic.....	25	28	1.12
Rogers, of the Boston.....	28	31	1.10
Mack, of the Athletic.....	21	22	1.09
Carey, of the Baltimore.....	22	23	1.04
Pearce, of the Mutual.....	29	30	1.03
Start, of the Mutual.....			



Gould, of the Boston.....	24	24	1.00
Hastings, of the Baltimore.....	7	7	1.00
Fisher, of the Baltimore.....	22	22	1.00
York, of the Baltimore.....	24	23	0.95
H. Wright, of the Boston.....	25	22	0.88
Boyd, of the Mutual.....	15	13	0.88
Schafer, of the Boston.....	25	20	0.80
Mathews, of the Baltimore.....	26	21	0.80
Birdsall, of the Boston.....	5	4	0.80
McMullin, of the Mutual.....	28	22	0.78
Reach, of the Athletic.....	15	10	0.66
Cummings, of the Mutual.....	22	18	0.62

## FIELDING AVERAGES.

The following statistics show the relative degree of skill displayed in their respective positions by the most prominent players who took part in championship matches from May to November in 1872. We give them in the order of their positions. The figures are those of Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia.

## CATCHERS.

<i>Club.</i>	<i>Average P. O.</i>	<i>Average assisted.</i>	<i>Fielding average.</i>	<i>Average B. H.</i>
Malone, of the Athletic.....	6.48	.71	7.20	1.41
Craver, of the Baltimore.....	5.41	.89	6.31	1.34
Hicks, of the Mutual.....	5.24	.64	5.88	1.42
D. Allison, of the Troy.....	4.73	1.08	5.86	1.73
White, of the Cleveland.....	3.86	1.46	5.32	1.60
McVey, of the Boston.....	3.30	.76	4.07	1.56

## PITCHERS.

Spalding, of the Boston.....	56	2.15	2.71	1.75
McBride, of the Athletic.....	71	1.82	2.53	1.62
Zettlein, of the Troy.....	65	1.43	2.08	1.13
Mathews, of the Baltimore.....	48	1.19	1.67	.97
Cummings, of the Mutual.....	40	1.20	1.60	.84
G. Pratt, of the Cleveland.....	40	.80	1.20	1.10

## FIRST BASEMEN.

<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Field av.</i>	<i>Av. B.H.</i>
Gould, of the Boston.....	11.90	1.26
McAtee, of the Troy.....	9.35	1.09
Start, of the Mutual.....	9.14	1.28
Carleton, of the Cleveland.....	9.00	1.60
Mills, of the Baltimore.....	8.41	1.37
Mack, of the Athletic.....	7.31	1.17

The average of assistance making a very small decimal, we merely append the total fielding average and average base hits to a game.



## SECOND BASEMEN.

Club.	Average P. O.	Average assisted.	Fielding average.	Average B. H.
Barnes, of the Boston.....	3.02	3.48	6.50	2.02
Sweasy, of the Cleveland....	3.22	3.11	6.33	1.44
Hatfield, of the Mutual.....	2.94	2.86	5.80	1.52
Wood, of the Troy.....	3.25	2.45	5.70	1.63
Fisler, of the Athletic.....	2.53	2.84	5.37	1.80
Carey, of the Baltimore.....	1.97	1.38	3.35	1.33

## THIRD BASEMEN.

Force,* of the Baltimore.....	2.15	2.53	4.68	2.23
Schafer, of the Boston.....	1.72	2.40	4.12	1.20
Sutton, of the Cleveland.....	2.07	1.93	4.00	1.33
Anson, of the Athletic.....	1.86	1.53	3.39	1.91
Boyd, of the Mutual.....	1.56	1.80	3.36	1.13

## SHORT STOPS.

Geo. Wright, of the Boston..	1.95	3.95	5.80	1.81
McGeary, of the Athletic....	2.91	2.26	5.28	1.73
Holdsworth, of the Cleveland	2.53	2.53	5.06	1.33
Falmer, of the Mutual.....	1.90	2.48	4.38	1.36
Radcliff, of the Baltimore....	1.52	2.68	4.20	1.52
Pearce, of the Mutual.....	.84	3.00	3.84	.92

## LEFT FIELDERS.

York, of the Baltimore.....	2.76	.10	2.86	1.28
McMullen, of the Mutual.....	2.75	.06	2.81	1.06
Pabor, of the Cleveland.....	2.13	.46	2.59	.86
S. King, of the Troy.....	2.16	.20	2.36	1.54
Gedney, of the Troy.....	2.10	.05	2.15	1.90
Cuthbert, of the Athletic.....	1.94	.06	2.00	1.84
Leonard, of the Boston.....	1.72	.10	1.82	1.80

## CENTER FIELDERS.

Eggler, of the Mutual.....	2.74	.40	3.14	1.72
A. Allison, of the Cleveland..	2.08	.17	2.25	1.16
Treacy, of the Athletic.....	2.09	.15	2.24	1.39
Hall, of the Baltimore.....	1.88	.12	2.00	1.57
H. Wright, of the Boston....	1.40	.18	1.58	1.08

## RIGHT FIELDERS.

Meyerle, of the Athletic.....	1.96	.24	2.20	1.76
Bechtel, of the Mutual.....	1.68	.05	1.73	1.48
Martin, of the Troy.....	1.37	.12	1.49	1.62
Rogers, of the Boston.....	1.37	.12	1.49	1.35
Wolters, of the Cleveland....	.40	.20	.60	1.10

\* Force's average includes his play at short stop; his real average on third base play is 4.66, not being materially different, hence we put the two together.



## THE SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Louisiana State Base-Ball Association, which met in New Orleans the last week in November, 1872, awarded the emblem of the Southern championship to the Lone Star club for 1872. Annexed is the record as accepted:

	Won.	Lost.	Total.
Lone Star.....	30	1	31
Mutual.....	12	2	14
Athletic.....	12	5	17
Crescent.....	8	6	14
Orleans.....	10	9	19
Washington.....	6	9	15
Atlantic.....	..	3	3
Empire.....	..	7	7
Arlington.....	..	5	5
Magnolia.....	..	3	3
Baltic.....	..	1	1
Quickstep.....	..	3	3
National.....	..	3	3
Pelican.....	..	1	1
Excelsior.....	..	7	7
Southern.....	..	3	3
R. E. Lee.....	..	9	9
Aloe.....	..	1	1

Of the above, there are included no less than 36 forfeited games, of which there are charged to the Lees 8, Magnolia 1, Athletic 1, Excelsior 3, Southern 2, National 3, Arlington 3, Quickstep 1, Empire 2, Orleans 3, Crescent 3, Washington 4, Aloe 1, and Atlantic 1. This result was by reason of the clubs named presenting in their nines players who were not eligible under the rules.



## NOTEWORTHY CONTESTS OF 1872.

The best game played by a college nine against a professional nine was the match between the Rose Hill club, of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and the Mutual club nine, played in Brooklyn, May 20th, 1872, the score being as follows:

ROSE HILL.					MUTUAL.				
	R.	LB.	P.O.	A.		R.	LB.	P.O.	A.
Villa, 1st b.....	1	2	12	0	Hatfield, 2d b.....	1	0	2	1
Gleavy, c. f.....	0	1	1	0	Start, 1st b.....	2	2	2	0
Dooley, l. f.....	1	3	4	0	Eggler, c. f.....	1	1	1	0
McDermott, 3d b..	0	0	5	5	Pearce, s. s.....	0	1	3	1
Tracy, s. s.....	0	1	0	3	Cummings, p.....	0	0	0	0
McAloon, c.....	0	0	4	1	Fulmer, l. f.....	0	0	1	0
Carton, 2d b.....	0	0	0	1	Boyd, 3d b.....	1	2	3	0
O'Brien, p.....	0	1	1	3	Hicks, c.....	1	3	14	0
Gomez, r. f.....	0	0	0	0	Mills, r. f.....	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	2	8	27	13	Totals.....	6	9	27	2

## INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Rose Hill.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Mutual.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—6

Runs earned: Mutual 2; Rose Hill, 1. Umpire: Mr. Swandell, of the Eckford club. Time of game: 1 hour and 20 minutes.

The Rose Hills creditably acquitted themselves in the field and at the bat.

A game was played at Toulon, in France, on April 11th, 1872, between selected nines from the American squadron. The contest took place on the military drill-ground at Toulon, in the presence of the Mayor of the city and a large crowd of inhabitants. We give the score:

DILLINGHAM'S SIDE.			INGERSOLL'S SIDE.		
	O.	R.		O.	R.
Mid. Dillingham, p.....	2	1	Mast. Ingersoll, p.....	3	1
Mast. Jasper, s. s.....	2	1	Mid. Osterhaus, c.....	1	3
Enr. Mahan, c.....	2	0	Mid. Rittenhouse, 1st. b.	2	2
Mast. Very, 2d b.....	1	1	Mast. Seymour, 2d b.....	2	2
Mid. Cresap, 1st b.....	2	0	Mr. Wotherspoon, 3d b..	0	3
Lt. Crocker, 3d b.....	2	0	W. M. Muse, s. s.....	3	1
Mid. Wood, l. f.....	1	1	Mid. French, c. f.....	1	1
Lt. Hunter, c. f.....	2	0	Lt. Hemphill, l. f.....	2	1
2d Lt. Russell, r. f.....	1	0	Mid. Van de Carr, r. f...	1	2
Totals.....	15	4	Totals..	15	16



INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Dillingham's side.....	0	0	0	3	1—4
Ingersoll's side.....	3	7	5	0	1—16

Umpire: Master Charles C. Cornwell, of the Wachusett.  
Time of game: 1 hour and 40 minutes.

The best game of the season between amateur club nines of New York and Philadelphia, was that played on the ball-grounds on 25th and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, on July 26th, 1872, between the Silver Star club, of New York, and the Olympic club, of Philadelphia, the score of which we append:

SILVER STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Kessler, 3d b.....	2	1	4	3	Halbach, s. s.....	1	0	1	4
Purroy, p.....	1	2	0	1	Eckendorff, l. f....	0	0	1	0
Phelps, c.....	1	3	4	4	Lovett, p.....	0	1	1	0
Reipschlager, 1st b.	1	1	10	0	Murray, c. f.....	0	1	0	0
Rush, r. f.....	1	1	1	0	Donnelly, 1st b....	0	0	12	1
McDowell, l. f....	1	0	2	0	"Johnson," 2d b..	2	1	7	4
Crane, 2d b.....	0	0	6	4	Wagner, r. f.....	2	1	1	0
Redmond, s. s.....	0	2	0	1	Miller, c.....	1	2	3	4
Snyder, c. f.....	0	2	0	0	Rastall, 3d b.....	0	3	1	3
Totals.....	7	12	27	13	Totals.....	6	9	27	16

INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Silver Star.....	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0—7
Olympic.....	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1—6

First base by errors: Olympic, 11; Silver Star, 9. Runs earned: Olympic, 2; Silver Star, 4. Double play: Halbach, Johnson and Donnelly. Umpire: Mr. Keichline, of the Eureka club. Time of game: 2 hours and 30 minutes.

The only "Chicago" game of 1872 between Jersey amateur clubs, was the contest between the Stars and Champions, of Jersey city, played June 13th, of which the following is the score:

STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CHAMPION.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
McCoy, 3d b.....	0	0	1	2	Brown, r. f.....	3	2	2	0
Green, c.....	0	0	5	0	Wycks, l. f.....	2	2	0	0
Lyster, s. s.....	0	0	2	0	Willis, p.....	3	2	1	0
Gibson, r. f.....	0	0	2	0	Green, s. s.....	4	3	1	2
Delany, 2d b.....	0	0	5	2	Black, 2d b.....	2	2	0	0
Openshaw, 1st b...	0	1	8	0	Beakes, s. s.....	1	0	4	0
Kelly, l. f.....	0	0	0	1	Norton, 1st b.....	1	1	4	0
Ennis, p.....	0	0	1	2	Collins, c.....	2	3	14	1
Hardy, c. f.....	0	0	3	0	Gribb, c. f.....	3	4	1	0
Totals.....	0	1	27	7	Totals.....	21	19	27	3

INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Star.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Champion.....	3	7	4	0	4	0	0	2	1—21



Runs earned: Star, 0; Champion, 4. First base by errors: Star, 2; Champion, 11. Total fielding errors: Star, 38; Champion, 5. Unfair balls not called: from Willis, 17; Ennis, 31. Umpire: Mr. Hopele, of the Dramatic club. Time of game: 2 hours.

The worst defeat sustained by any professional nine in the championship contests was by the Mutual club, in Philadelphia, on June 8th, 1872, in their game with the Athletic nine. The score was as follows:

ATHLETIC.					MUTUAL.				
	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.		R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.....	3	3	4	0	Eggler, c. f.....	0	1	2	0
McBride, p.....	3	4	0	4	Hatfield, 2d b.....	0	2	6	2
Meyerle, r. f.....	2	3	2	0	Start, 1st b.....	0	0	9	0
Flowers, s. s.....	0	1	1	4	Bechtel, l. f.....	0	1	3	0
Fisler, 2d b.....	1	1	3	3	Hicks, c.....	0	0	2	0
Treacy, c. f.....	4	4	1	0	Boyd, 3d b.....	0	1	2	3
Anson, 3d b.....	3	4	2	2	McMullin, r. f.....	0	0	1	1
McGeary, c.....	2	3	2	2	Pearce, s. s.....	0	0	2	6
Mack, 1st b.....	1	2	12	0	Cummings, p.....	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	19	25	27	15	Totals.....	0	5	27	12

INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Athletic.....	5	1	5	0	0	0	4	2	2—18
Mutual.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Runs earned: Athletic, 15. Bases on errors: Athletic, 4; Mutual, 2. Bases on called balls: Hicks, 1. Double plays: Pearce, Hatfield and Boyd, 1; Pearce and Hatfield, 1. Umpire: Robert Ferguson, of the Atlantics. Time of game: 2 hours.

The only game played by the noted Excelsior club, of Brooklyn, during 1872, was their contest with the young Concorde, on the Capitoline grounds, June 21st, the score of which was as follows:

CONCORD.					EXCELSIOR.				
	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.		R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Post, s. s.....	0	1	1	0	Chamcey, c.....	1	0	2	6
Decker, c. f.....	2	2	1	0	Maxwell, s. s.....	0	0	1	0
Bowle, r. f.....	1	1	0	0	Parker, 1st b.....	1	0	0	3
Mack, 3d b.....	1	1	0	0	Eddy, 2d b.....	3	2	2	4
Smack, 1st b.....	0	0	0	5	Pell, l. f.....	2	0	1	2
Rankin, p.....	1	2	3	1	Slater, r. f.....	0	1	0	0
Koehler, 2d b.....	3	4	1	3	Blossom, p.....	0	0	1	1
Miller, c.....	2	1	0	8	Oliver, c. f.....	1	1	0	0
Matorckney, l. f...	3	2	0	1	Lockitt, 3d b.....	1	0	0	3
Totals.....	13	14	6	18	Totals.....	9	4	7	18
INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th			
Concord.....	1	2	6	0	3	1—13			
Excelsior.....	2	0	0	2	0	5—9			



The once renowned Stars, of Brooklyn, too, only played one game in 1872, which was their contest with the veteran Knickerbockers, on June 15th, in Brooklyn, the score being as follows:

KNICKERBOCKER.					STAR.				
R.	1B.	P.O.	A.		R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	
Kirkland, s. s.....	1	2	1	2	Worth, 1st b.....	7	5	9	1
Rogers, l. f.....	3	4	1	0	Dollard, 2d b.....	5	5	5	5
Bacon, 3d b.....	2	4	2	2	Clyne, 3d b.....	8	7	2	0
Stanton, 2d b.....	1	3	4	0	Beaven, c.....	4	4	4	2
Mortimer, c.....	1	1	11	0	Cornwall, s. s.....	5	5	2	3
Lyons, p.....	0	1	2	2	Manley, c. f.....	6	3	1	0
Halsted, 1st b.....	1	3	6	2	Sprague, l. f.....	6	3	3	0
Davis, r. f.....	1	0	0	1	Chilton, p.....	4	6	1	2
Hitchcock, c. f....	1	1	0	0	Bogert, r. f.....	4	2	0	0
Totals.....	11	19	27	9	Totals.....	49	40	27	13

INNINGS.		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Knickerbocker.....		2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	4—11
Star.....		8	6	3	10	1	5	3	5	8—49

First base by errors: Knickerbocker, 6; Star, 18. Runs earned: Knickerbocker, 4; Star, 11. Umpire: Mr. McDiarmid, of the Resolute club, of Elizabeth. Time of game: 2 hours and 30 minutes.

## CANADA VS. UNITED STATES.

A noteworthy victory was that obtained by the Canadian champions, the Maple Leaf club, of Guelph, Canada, on July 1st, 1872 (Dominion Day) at Guelph, C. W., over the Baltimore professional club nine. After the game, the Baltimores were entertained at a champagne supper at the Royal Hotel by a few of the most influential citizens of Guelph. His worship, the mayor, was called to the chair, and John Hogg, Esq., to the vice-chair. Several of the officers and members of the Maple Leaf Club were also present. The mayor briefly stated that the intention of the gathering was to bestow a marked appreciation of the estimation in which the members of the Baltimore Club were held by the people of Guelph, for their urbane and gentlemanly deportment while contesting a friendly game of base-ball with their Maple Leaf nine, of whom, he acknowledged, they justly felt a high degree of pride, having upon this occasion defeated a professional club—one which stood high in the ranks of popular games. The result was entirely unexpected, but on that account, perhaps, the more enjoyable. He knew it gave their people much pleasure at meeting with residents of the United States, and cultivating those friendly ties which have so long existed between the two countries, and in the commingling of congenial souls he would propose the health of her gracious majesty, the Queen. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and was followed by the national



anthem. The next toast was the President of the United States, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" from one of the Baltimore boys. The toast was acknowledged in fitting terms by several representatives present, including the U. S. consul. The score was as follows:

BALTIMORE.				MAPLE LEAF.			
R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Radcliff, s. s.....	2	3	2	7	Colson, r. f.....	2	1 0 0
Higham, c.....	2	3	2	1	Smith, l. f.....	3	0 0 1
Pike, 3d b.....	0	1	3	0	Sunley, p.....	2	3 1 2
York, l. f.....	0	1	3	1	Cross, 1st b.....	1	1 10 0
Fisher, p.....	0	0	1	0	Nichols, c.....	0	1 6 1
Carey, 2d b.....	1	2	5	1	Jackson, s. s.....	0	1 3 2
Mills, 1st b.....	1	2	11	0	Maddock, 2d b....	0	1 2 2
Hall, c. f.....	2	1	0	0	McLean, c. f.....	1	2 4 0
Young, r. f.....	1	3	0	0	Stevenson, 3d b...	1	1 1 3
Totals.....	9	16	27	10	Totals.....	10	11 27 11

INNINGS.		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Baltimore.....		0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	5—9
Maple Leaf.....		1	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	1—10

Runs earned: Baltimore, 1. Umpire: Mr. A. M. Moore, of London. Time of game: 1 hour and 55 minutes.

The only game played on the ice in New York and its vicinity, during the winter of 1872 and 1873, was that played on the Capitoline lake, January 29th, 1873, the contestants being the amateur nine of the Brooklyn Concord club and a field nine under Capt. Ferguson. The score is as follows:

CONCORD.				FIELD.			
R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Rowe, l. f.....	3	1	3	1	Ferguson, p.....	2	2 2 2
Bowie, p.....	3	3	2	0	Burdock, 2d b....	1	1 1 2
Mack, 3d b.....	2	2	2	1	York, 1st b.....	1	1 7 0
Kehler, 2d b.....	5	3	1	0	Harrison, 3d b....	1	1 0 1
Ruggles, c. f.....	3	3	2	0	Tilsbee, s. s.....	0	0 0 0
Post, s. s.....	2	3	0	0	Howard, l. f.....	3	2 1 0
Decker, 1st b.....	1	2	1	0	Roberts, c.....	3	2 2 0
Meigs, c.....	3	3	4	1	Wood, r. f.....	1	2 2 1
Shaw, r. f.....	1	1	0	0	McCormick, c. f...	0	2 0 0
Total.....	23	21	15	3	Total.....	12	13 15 6

INNINGS.		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Concord.....		8	1	5	8	1—23
Field.....		3	4	2	0	3—12

Time of game: 1 hour and 15 minutes. Umpire, Mr. H. Chadwick.

The occasion of the game was a challenge, issued by the Concords, to play any nine, professional or amateur, who would meet them on the day named, and as no club apparently had sufficient pluck to take up the challenge, Fer-



guson selected a nine from players present; and, though his team were mostly weak on their pins with skates, they went in to play the expert skaters of the Concords, in the hope that their knowledge of the "points" would compensate for their lack of ability as skaters. The weather, though marked by a low temperature, was propitious for play, the ice was in splendid condition, and, though the game was one-sided from the start, there was considerable sport had, the remarkable feats of ground and lofty tumbling performed by Ferguson's side eliciting hearty laughter. The poorest skaters were Ferguson, Burdock and York, three base professionals, and, at times, the way they spread themselves on the ice was amusing in the extreme.



## THE PROFESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The representatives of the professional base-ball clubs of the country held their annual meeting at the St. Clair Hotel, Baltimore, on the 3d of March, 1873, with Mr. Robert Ferguson of the Atlantic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the chair, and the following delegates present: Mr. E. Hicks Hayhurst of the Athletics of Philadelphia; Mr. R. C. Hall of the Baltimore Club; Mr. Harry Wright of the Boston Club; Mr. R. Matthews of the Mutual Club of New York; Mr. W. J. Smith, of the Maryland Club of Baltimore; Mr. F. McBride of the Philadelphia Club, and Mr. J. N. Garrighan of the Resolutes of Elizabeth, N. J.

President Ferguson, in calling the meeting to order, stated that he felt that all present desired to restore the national game to its old status of fair and honorable playing, but he did not think that any legislation the convention might enact would meet the end in view. There had been numerous rumors prevalent during the past season of undue influence being brought to bear on individual players in order to affect the result of certain games, but he thought the correction of the evil rested with the managers of the respective clubs, and to the proper enforcement of rules and penalties which each club management enacted.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the convention took action on a code of laws embraced in a constitution, by-laws and championship rules, prepared by Mr. Chadwick, and offered by Mr. Wright, which were amended and adopted.

Mr. Hayhurst, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the only business coming before that body during the year was the disputed Baltimore and Athletic game, which had been amicably settled, and on the part of Mr. A. V. Davidson, chairman of the Championship Committee, who was not present, he stated that the entrance fees contributed by the different clubs embraced in the association last season were all expended in purchasing new flags for the Boston Club, the winners of the pennant for 1873, the old flags being in a dilapidated and weather-stained condition, and not fit to present.

On motion of Mr. Young, nine games were required to be played by every club contesting for the championship during the coming season.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Ryan ball was adopted as the regulation ball in all championship contests.

An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the



following choice: President, Mr. R. Ferguson; Vice-President, Mr. J. N. Garrighan; Secretary, Mr. N. E. Young, and Treasurer, Mr. Harry Wright.

On motion of Mr. Wright, Boston was selected as the place for the next meeting of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the third section of rule seventh of the playing rules was so amended as to prevent any player from being put out on a ball caught in the hat or cap of an opponent, and also giving each base runner a base on any ball so caught.

Mr. Hall moved to insert a rule making "fair-foul" balls illegal, which, on being put to a vote, was lost.

The President appointed the following committees for the ensuing season:

Championship—Messrs. Wright, McBride and Hayhurst.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hall, Smith, Young, Garrighan and Ferguson.

The convention then adjourned, to meet in Boston on March 4th, 1874.



## PROFESSIONAL CLUB RECORDS FOR 1871.

## ATHLETIC (OF PHILADELPHIA.)

		ATHLETIC.	OPPONENTS.
May	20, Boston, in Boston.....	8	11
June	3, Haymakers, in Philadelphia.....	15	5
"	5, Forest City, of Rockford, in Philadelphia.....	9	0
"	8, Chicago, in Philadelphia.....	15	11
"	15, Rockford, in Philadelphia.....	9	0
"	17, Olympic, in Washington.....	11	4
"	20, Mutual, in Philadelphia.....	6	8
"	21, Olympic, in Philadelphia.....	10	2
"	26, Boston, in Philadelphia.....	20	8
"	27, Haymakers, in Troy.....	49	33
"	28, Mutual, in Brooklyn.....	5	4
July	1, Kekionga, in Philadelphia.....	20	3
"	4, Cleveland, in Philadelphia.....	22	9
"	14, Chicago, in Chicago.....	9	11
"	17, Rockford, in Rockford.....	11	7
"	20, Kekionga, in Fort Wayne.....	26	7
"	22, Cleveland, in Cincinnati.....	18	10
"	24, Cleveland, in Cleveland.....	13	8
Aug.	4, Olympic, in Washington.....	13	5
"	7, Boston, in Philadelphia.....	7	23
"	30, Chicago, in Philadelphia.....	3	6
Sept.	2, Mutual, in Philadelphia.....	9	8
"	4, Mutual, in Brooklyn.....	7	18
"	9, Boston, in Boston.....	14	17
"	16, Kekionga, in Fort Wayne.....	9	0
"	18, Chicago, in Chicago.....	11	6
Oct.	9, Haymakers, in Philadelphia.....	15	13
"	18, Mutual, in Philadelphia.....	21	7
"	30, Chicago, in Brooklyn.....	4	1
Totals.....		389	245

## ATLANTIC.

		ATLANTIC.	OPPONENTS.
May	1, Tony Pastor's, at Brooklyn.....	26	3
"	8, Boston, at Brooklyn.....	0	25
"	10, Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	3	27



May	18,	Burnside, at Brooklyn.....	24	16
"	22,	Eureka, at Brooklyn.....	67	8
June	7,	Nassau, at Brooklyn.....	28	11
"	9,	Mansfield, at Mansfield.....	30	14
"	10,	Yale, at New Haven.....	3	12
"	23,	Kekionga, at Brooklyn.....	22	14
July	1,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	10	12
"	4,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	12	34
"	12,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	15	4
"	20,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	25	10
"	28,	Star, at Brooklyn.....	14	7
Aug.	10,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	16	1
"	14,	Athletic (of Brooklyn).....	6	8
"	19,	Nassau, at Brooklyn.....	15	11
Sept.	1,	Rockford, at Brooklyn.....	5	39
"	2,	Trenton, at Trenton.....	14	5
"	9,	Star, at Brooklyn.....	11	24
"	—,	Trenton.....	21	17
Totals.....			366	301

## BOSTON.

			BOSTON.	OPPONENTS.
May	2,	Olympic, of Washington, at Washington..	20	18
"	9,	Haymakers of Troy, at Troy, N. Y.....	9	5
"	16,	Haymakers, of Troy, at Boston, Mass.....	14	29
"	20,	Athletic, of Philadelphia, at Boston.....	11	8
"	24,	Olympic, of Washington, at Boston.....	4	4
"	27,	Olympic, of Washington, at Wmsb'g, L. I.	5	6
"	30,	Forest City, of Rockford, at Boston.....	25	11
"	31,	Forest City, of Rockford, at Boston.....	11	10
June	2,	Chicago, at Boston.....	14	16
"	14,	Forest City, of Cleveland, at Boston.....	7	8
"	17,	Mutual, of New York, at Boston.....	3	9
"	26,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	8	20
July	4,	Olympic, of Washington, at Cincinnati....	7	3
"	7,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	1	7
"	10,	Forest City, of Rockford, at Rockford....	21	12
"	13,	Forest City, of Cleveland, at Cleveland...	12	8
Aug.	3,	Haymakers, at Troy, N. Y.....	12	13
"	7,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	23	7
"	8,	Olympic, at Washington.....	7	4
"	22,	Mutual of New York, at Williamsburg....	11	15
Sept.	2,	Forest City, of Cleveland, at Boston.....	31	10
"	5,	Chicago, at Boston.....	6	3
"	9,	Athletic, at Boston.....	17	14
"	13,	Haymakers, at Boston.....	20	17



Sept.	16,	Mutual, at Boston.....	9	7
"	27,	Forest City, of Cleveland, at Cleveland....	9	7
"	29,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	8	10
Oct.	4,	Mutual, at Boston.....	13	10
"	7,	Haymakers, at Boston.....	12	3
"	16,	Mutual, at Boston, forfeited.....	9	0
Nov.	3,	Kekionga, at Boston, forfeited.....	9	0
Totals.....			368	294

## CHICAGO.

			CHICAGO.	OPPONENTS.
May	8,	Cleveland, at Chicago.....	14	12
"	11,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	18	10
"	13,	Kekionga, at Chicago.....	14	5
"	16,	Olympic, at Chicago.....	14	4
"	19,	Olympic, at Chicago.....	9	7
"	22,	Rockford, at Chicago.....	15	6
June	2,	Boston, at Boston.....	16	14
"	5,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8	5
"	8,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	11	15
"	10,	Olympic, at Washington.....	3	12
"	26,	Rockford, at Chicago.....	18	8
"	—,	Olympic, at Chicago.....	8	13
July	4,	Rockford, at Chicago.....	17	12
"	7,	Boston, at Chicago.....	7	1
"	14,	Athletic, at Chicago.....	11	9
"	28,	Mutual, at Chicago.....	17	6
Aug.	1,	Mutual, at Chicago.....	15	4
"	5,	Kekionga, at Chicago.....	13	5
"	10,	Cleveland, at Chicago.....	10	12
"	16,	Olympic, at Chicago.....	12	11
"	28,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6	4
"	30,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	6	3
Sept.	5,	Boston, at Boston.....	3	6
"	18,	Athletic, at Chicago.....	6	11
"	—,	Boston, at Chicago.....	10	8
Oct.	21,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	11	5
"	23,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	12	19
"	30,	Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	1	4
Nov.	1,	Haymakers, at Brooklyn.....	9	13
Totals.....			314	151

## CLEVELAND.

May	4,	Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	0	0
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May	6,	Rockford, at Rockford.....	12	4
	8,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	12	14
"	9,	Ætna, at Chicago.....	2	4
"	11,	Chicago, at Cleveland.....	10	18
"	13,	Olympic, at Cincinnati.....	8	12
"	20,	Olympic, at Cleveland.....	9	13
"	24,	Rockford, at Cleveland.....	11	10
June	12,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	20	11
"	13,	Lowell, at Boston.....	23	17
"	14,	Boston, at Boston.....	8	7
"	17,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	7	1
"	19,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6	10
"	20,	Star, at Brooklyn.....	6	0
"	21,	Resolute, at Elizabeth.....	24	3
"	22,	Expert, at Philadelphia.....	10	9
"	26,	Olympic, at Washington.....	3	16
"	27,	National, at Washington.....	12	2
"	29,	Pastime, at Baltimore.....	32	9
July	4,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	22
"	5,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	3	4
"	13,	Boston, at Cleveland.....	8	12
"	14,	Eckford, at Cleveland.....	1	11
"	21,	Eckford, at Cleveland.....	8	2
"	22,	Athletic, at Cincinnati.....	10	18
"	24,	Athletic, at Cleveland.....	8	13
Aug.	3,	Mutual, at Cleveland.....	10	5
"	8,	Rockford, at Chicago.....	5	12
"	9,	Ætna, at Chicago.....	16	15
"	10,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	12	10
"	11,	Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	3	15
"	14,	Olympic, at Cleveland.....	22	3
"	24,	Star, at Cleveland.....	9	6
"	25,	Haymaker, at Cleveland.....	3	11
Sept.	1,	Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	11	14
"	2,	Boston, at Boston.....	10	31
"	4,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	9	4
"	6,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8	11
"	7,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	8	11
"	8,	Olympic, at Washington.....	11	18
"	11,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	14	1
"	12,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	7	5
"	14,	Athletic, at Cleveland.....	2	14
"	15,	Rockford, at Cleveland.....	16	8
"	16,	Rockford, at Cleveland.....	12	19
"	27,	Boston, at Cleveland.....	7	9
"	30,	Boston, at Cleveland.....	5	24
Totals.....			462	490



## ECKFORD.

			ECKFORD.	OPPONENTS.
May	9,	Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	4	10
"	15,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	10	11
"	29,	Chicago, at Brooklyn.....	5	10
June	2,	Rockford, at Brooklyn.....	7	6
"	17,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	1	7
"	23,	Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	11	3
"	27,	Kekionga, at Brooklyn.....	6	1
July	4,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	7	0
"	5,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	4	3
"	8,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	6	23
"	10,	Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	38	14
"	14,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	11	1
"	17,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	1	7
"	19,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	14	7
"	21,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	2	8
"	27,	Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	6	4
Aug.	1,	Olympic, at Washington.....	9	12
"	2,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	2	9
"	4,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	6	4
"	5,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	1	11
"	9,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	10	7
"	12,	Boston, at Boston.....	8	13
"	17,	Haymakers, at Brooklyn.....	15	13
"	19,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	12	3
Sept.	1,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	14	11
"	2,	Rockford, at Brooklyn.....	9	14
"	7,	Chicago, at Brooklyn.....	20	13
"	25,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	9	8
"	30,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	8	15
Oct.	10,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	8	6
"	13,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	23
"	14,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	11	12
Totals.....			279	279

## HAYMAKERS.

			HAYMAKERS.	OPPONENTS.
May	9,	Boston, at Troy.....	5	9
"	16,	Boston, at Boston.....	29	14
"	18,	Mutual, at Troy.....	3	14
"	22,	Olympic, at Troy.....	5	14
"	25,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	25	10
"	26,	Rockford, at Troy.....	20	15
June	2,	Olympic at Washington.....	8	11



June	3,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	5	15
"	12,	Cleveland, at Troy.....	15	20
"	19,	Kekionga,* at Troy.....	9	0
"	27,	Athletic, at Troy.....	33	49
July	3,	Mutual, at Troy.....	37	16
"	13,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	7
"	27,	Olympic, at Troy.....	3	3
"	28,	Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	10	6
Aug.	3,	Boston, at Troy.....	13	12
"	28,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	11	3
"	29,	Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	4	6
"	30,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	17	12
Sept.	4,	Cleveland, at Troy.....	4	9
"	5,	Rockford, at Troy.....	5	15
"	6,	Rockford, at Troy.....	5	4
"	13,	Boston, at Boston.....	17	20
"	27,	Olympic, at Troy.....	16	7
"	29,	Olympic, at Troy.....	13	10
Oct.	7,	Boston, at Boston.....	3	12
"	9,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	13	15
"	21,	Chicago, at Troy.....	5	11
"	23,	Chicago, at Troy.....	19	12
—	—,	Kekionga*.....	9	0
—	—,	Kekionga*.....	9	0
Totals.....			379	356

\* Games forfeited.

## KEKIONGA.

			KEKIONGA.	OPPONENTS.
May	4,	Cleveland.....	2	0
"	10,	Ætna.....	29	9
"	13,	Chicago.....	5	14
"	15,	Olympic.....	12	6
"	23,	Rockford.....	13	17
"	26,	Cleveland.....	16	7
June	6,	Resolute, O.....	36	1
"	7,	Antioch.....	40	2
"	8,	Clipper.....	24	0
"	15,	Enterprise.....	37	2
"	16,	Neptune.....	23	3
"	17,	Putnam.....	23	3
"	19,	Haymakers.....	6	3
"	20,	Lowell.....	10	2
"	21,	Boston.....	0	21
"	23,	Atlantic.....	14	23
"	26,	Mutual.....	5	3
"	27,	Eckford.....	1	6



June	28,	Mutual.....	0	13
"	29,	Olympic, Philadelphia.....	16	14
July	1,	Athletic.....	3	20
"	1,	Pastime.....	14	6
"	7,	Olympic.....	12	32
"	8,	Olympic.....	7	18
"	12,	Boston.....	8	30
"	15,	Eckford, Fort Wayne.....	12	5
"	20,	Athletic, Fort Wayne.....	7	26
"	26,	Mutual, Fort Wayne.....	9	12
"	29,	Cleveland, Cleveland.....	15	3
"	29,	Cleveland, Cleveland.....	0	4
Aug.	3,	Rockford, Rockford.....	10	13
"	5,	Chicago, Chicago.....	6	4
"	29,	Haymakers, Fort Wayne.....	—	—
Totals.....			416	321

MUTUAL.

May	18,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	14	3
"	25,	Haymakers, at Brooklyn.....	10	25
June	1,	Rockford, at Brooklyn.....	7	3
"	5,	Chicago, at Brooklyn.....	8	5
"	14,	Rockford, at Brooklyn.....	12	4
"	17,	Boston, at Boston.....	9	3
"	19,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	10	6
"	20,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	8	6
"	22,	Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	12	4
"	26,	Kekionga, at Brooklyn.....	3	5
"	28,	Kekionga, at Brooklyn.....	13	0
"	29,	Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	4	5
July	3,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	16	37
"	6,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	5	6
"	10,	Olympic, at Washington.....	13	16
"	13,	Haymakers, at Brooklyn.....	7	9
"	17,	Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	16	9
"	17,	Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	12	9
"	26,	Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	6	17
"	28,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	5	18
"	31,	Rockford, at Rockford.....	4	15
Aug.	1,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	5	10
"	3,	Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	6	5
"	21,	Rockford, at Brooklyn.....	15	11
"	22,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	4	6
"	28,	Chicago, at Brooklyn.....	8	9
Sept.	2,	Athletic at Philadelphia.....	18	7
"	4,	Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	11	8
"	6,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	5	7
"	12,	Cleveland, at Brooklyn.....	—	—



Sept.	16,	Boston, at Boston.....	7	9
"	22,	Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	12	2
Oct.	4,	Boston, at Boston.....	10	13
"	16,	*Boston, at Boston.....	0	9
"	18,	*Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	7	21
		Kekionga.....	9	0
Totals.....			311	322

\* Games forfeited.

### OLYMPIC (OF WASHINGTON.)

			OLYMPIC.	OPONENTS.
May	5,	Boston, at Washington.....	18	20
"	13,	Forest City, of Cleveland, at Cincinnati...	12	8
"	15,	Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	6	12
"	16,	Chicago, at Chicago, : .....	4	14
"	17,	*Forest City, of Rockford, at Rockford....	9	0
"	19,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	7	9
"	20,	Forest City, at Cleveland.....	13	9
"	22,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	14	5
"	24,	Boston, at Boston.....	4	4
"	27,	Boston, at Brooklyn.....	6	5
June	2,	Haymakers, at Washington.....	11	8
"	13,	Chicago, at Washington.....	13	3
"	17,	Athletic, at Washington .....	4	11
"	21,	Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	2	10
"	22,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	12
"	26,	Forest City, of Cleveland, at Washington..	16	3
"	30,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	13	8
July	4,	Boston, at Cincinnati.....	3	7
"	7,	Kekionga, at Washington.....	32	12
"	8,	Kekionga, at Baltimore.....	15	7
"	10,	Mutual, at Washington.....	16	13
"	17,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	9	16
"	27,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	3	3
"	28,	Haymakers, at Brooklyn.....	6	10
Aug.	4,	Athletic, at Washington.....	5	12
"	8,	Boston, at Washington.....	4	7
"	16,	Chicago, at Chicago.....	11	12
"	25,	Forest City, of Rockford, at Washington..	5	3
"	26,	Forest City, of Rockford, at Washington..	18	7
Sept.	22,	Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	2	12
"	27,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	7	16
"	29,	Haymakers, at Troy.....	15	13
"	—,	Kekionga, — .....	9	0
Totals.....			316	290

\* Forfeited to Olympics, Hastings playing with Forest City



Exhibition game played same date, resulted, Olympic, 12,  
Forest City, 15.

## ROCKFORD.

		ROCKFORD.	OPPONENTS.
May	5, Cleveland, at Rockford.....	4	12
"	17, Olympic, at Rockford .....	15	12
"	22, Chicago, at Chicago.....	6	15
"	23, Kekionga, at Fort Wayne.....	17	13
"	24, Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	10	11
"	26, Haymakers, at Troy.....	15	20
"	29, Boston, at Boston.....	11	25
"	30, Boston, at Boston.....	10	11
June	1, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	7
"	2, Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	6	7
"	5, Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	11	10
"	14, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	4	12
"	15, Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	10	7
"	24, Chicago, at Chicago.....	8	18
July	1, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	7
"	4, Chicago, at Chicago.....	13	17
"	5, Chicago, at Rockford.....	29	14
"	10, Boston, at Rockford.....	12	21
"	17, Athletic, at Rockford.....	7	11
"	31, Mutual, at Rockford.....	18	5
Aug.	3, Kekionga, at Rockford.....	4	0
"	7, Chicago, at Chicago.....	16	7
"	8, Cleveland, at Chicago.....	12	5
"	21, Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	5	6
"	25, Olympic, at Washington.....	2	5
"	26, Olympic, at Washington.....	7	18
Sept.	1, Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	39	5
"	2, Eckford, at Brooklyn.....	14	9
"	5, Haymakers, at Troy.....	15	5
"	6, Haymakers, at Troy.....	4	5
"	15, Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	8	16
"	16, Cleveland, at Cleveland.....	19	12
Totals.....		357	348







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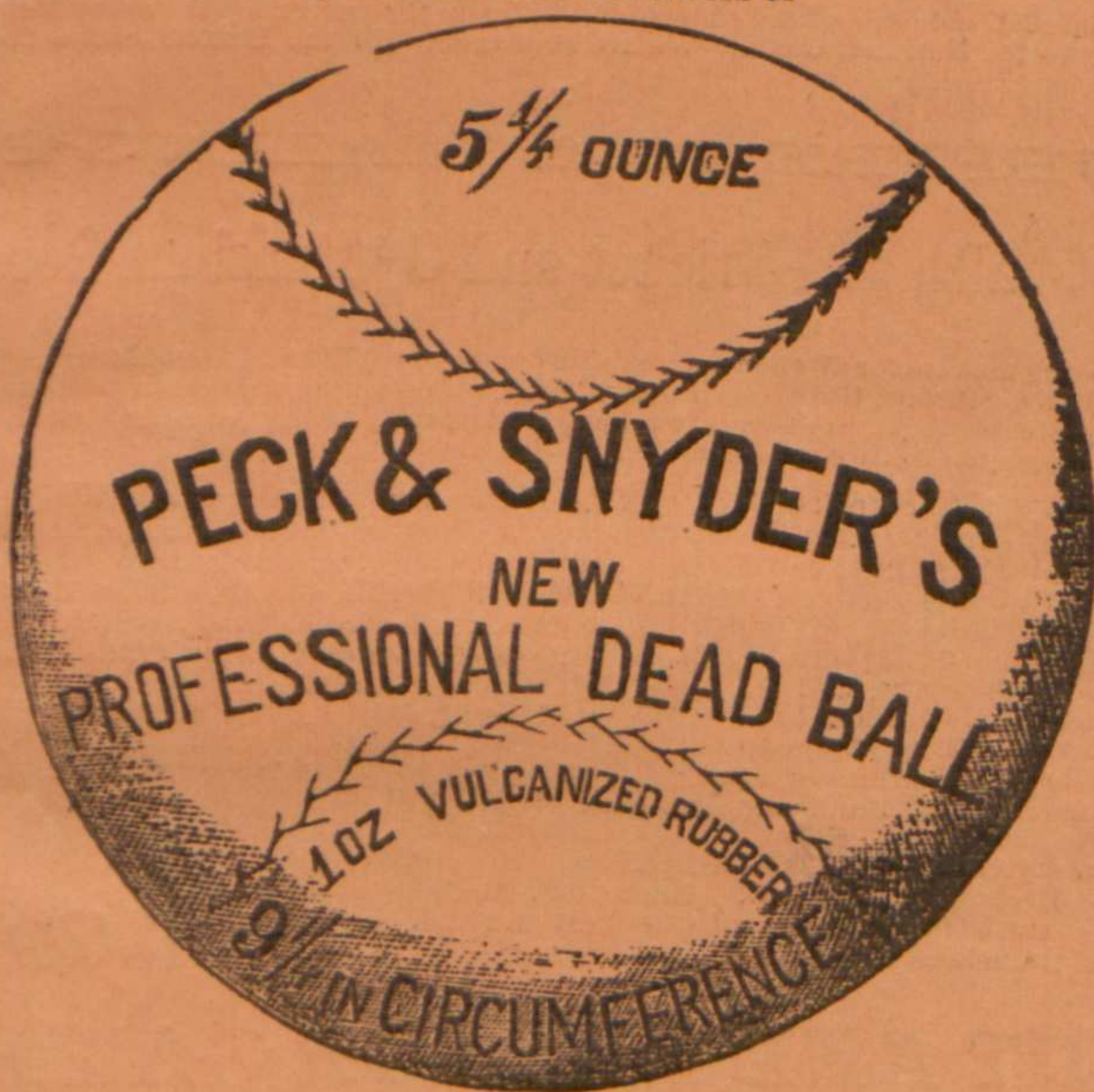


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